

A London paper of January 1st mentions, that "the exploring expedition to the North Pole" is to sail in the course of the present month, and that intelligence has been received in England, that the "ice, to the extent of 30,000 square miles, has broken up and cleared away in the neighbourhood of that Pole."

Extract from the report of Nathaniel Williams, Richard B. Magruder, and James Williams, a committee appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to proceed to Annapolis, with the memorial of that corporation to the Legislature.

"The resolution pledging the Corporation of Baltimore, to provide ample and convenient public buildings for the accommodation of the several departments of the State Government, free of all expence to the state, was delivered by us to the Delegates from this city. As this resolution authorised these gentlemen to make the offer, only in the event of a disposition to remove the seat of Government, being manifested by the Legislature, or by either branch thereof, it did not seem proper to them to present it, more particularly as a large sum of money was appropriated for the repair of the public buildings at Annapolis; which seemed to evince on the part of the General Assembly a disposition not to transfer the State Government from the place where it is at present established."

COMMUNICATION.

I read the other day in the American, some bitter remarks upon our state legislature; and the other day too I read something just as bitter said of the same legislature by the Federal Gazette. Mr. Gwynn has many grievances to complain of. The piece in the American, complains most because Baltimore has not a much larger representation in the state legislature, & he thinks that instead of two she ought to have an immensely large additional representation. This writer considers Baltimore to be "the soul of the state"—what a deal of the wealth of the state it possesses. Now with all due submission, I judge that this writer cannot tell any thing about the wealth of Baltimore. Every body knows that there are a great many people there who live like wealthy men, and would be thought wealthy men, and who can talk, like this writer, about their wealth, and yet are not worth one cent. And as to their bank capital, it so happens that much of that is in the hands of people who do not reside in Baltimore. Next we are told, that when the state wanted to borrow money during the war, Baltimore had to furnish it. Now this happens to be very untrue; some of the banks in which the state had considerable stock, loaned a part of the money; but as to the good people of Baltimore, from them not one cent could be got; the only private individuals who loaned to the state, resided in and near Annapolis. After all this, as if the writer was afraid that he could not get too far from the truth, our claim against the United States is not settled, owing to the oppugnation made to the war by the state authorities; The author, however, had the modesty afterwards to acknowledge, that this is a mistake, into which, owing to the violence of party zeal, he, in common with his fellow citizens, had fallen. Furthermore, we are told, that "our general assembly possesses less talents and much less common sense than any in the union—The writer, in addition to all this, insists, that no two gentlemen can attend to the Baltimore business, as it ought to be, and therefore the two gentlemen generally selected, ought always to be the wisest men that could be found in this great city. But, then, are they? So far the American and Federal Gazette agree tolerably well, but now they differ a trifle. The Gazette complains of the extensive powers which have been vested in the corporation of Baltimore, but the American paper complains of the strange jealousy against this city, which prevents the enlargement of the powers of its corporation. Now one of the others of these two gentlemen must tell us what is not true; let them settle it between themselves.

R. O.

DUELLING.

The following is an extract from the speech of Gov. Vallentyne, in Louisiana, to the Legislature of that state:

"There is another crime on which I believe it also necessary that some new provisions should be adopted—it is that of Duelling.—This crime, which every year deprives society of several of its members, has remained to the present moment unpunished. The natural consequence has been, that persons without principle, without character, and destitute of all respectability, have made a profession of insulting and provoking many estimable citizens, who, too weak to raise themselves above a prejudice worthy only of the dark ages, and permitting themselves to be led on by a false idea of the point of honor, have accepted their infamous challenges, and have become the victims of their savage fury."

"The too great severity of the law which makes no distinction between him who provokes and the provoked, is perhaps the sole cause of these deplorable excesses. If, instead of punishing equally both the one and the other, the law was rigid solely against the person provoking who should have triumphed in the duel—and if instead of sentencing him to death, it only condemned him to imprisonment for a certain number of years, would it not be reasonable to expect, that here long society would find itself, in a great degree, rid of professional duellists, those despicable characters, by which it is outraged and dishonored?"

A Nuremberg paper gives the following information respecting the family of Luther:—Luther, himself, though he married, as is known, a Nun, died without posterity. His brother, who remained in the village of Moera, in Saxony, where he was born, left several sons, of one of whom there still exist two descendants. The wife of the first lives in a hamlet with her son, who is epileptic. She and her husband are in the greatest distress.—The other is engaged in rustic occupation, in another hamlet. While the Germans, therefore, celebrate solemnities in honour of Luther, they suffer his family to struggle with poverty in obscurity.

Kosciusko was never married, having been disappointed in love in his youth, which perhaps, was one cause of his coming to America. He has only one surviving relation, a nephew.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican Feb. 14.

COLONIZATION.

It has been said that the scheme of colonizing Africa is idle, visionary, and impracticable; these are the common objections made to every thing novel, more especially, if the measure is important in its various bearings and relations. The abolition of the slave trade was originally met by objections of the same kind, and yet we have seen united Europe adopting a policy originally denounced as visionary and impracticable. But what is there extravagant or even hypothetical in the project now proposed for adoption? Is it incredible that the Africans are by nature capable of governing themselves; this is to fly in the face of all history, and to declare that no such country as Carthage ever existed; that Hannibal never thundered at the gates of Rome—It is to deny the most brilliant period of Roman history itself, and to represent the character of Scipio Africanus as a hero of romance! But it is said that the present race of Africans have degenerated from their ancestors—so have the Romans, the conquerors of Africa—so have the Greeks. "This is the very reason why a large and comprehensive philanthropy should labor for the improvement of this degraded race. Why we should endeavor to plant in those gloomy deserts, the bright and blooming rose of civilization. But the question does not stop here—it is not less a dictate of philanthropy than of justice; it is a debt that we owe to that unhappy species for the injuries that we have done them. It is an unquestionable fact that the European monarchs would lend their assistance to promote a plan so fraught with benevolence. The independence of the Africans would be placed under the joint guarantee of all the monarchs who constitute the holy league. Alexander, the mouth piece of this confederacy,

has declared, that he will exert all his influence in favor of the blacks. Under how much more favorable auspices would a colony of this kind be established in Africa, than the first attempt to plant a colony in the country that we inhabit! A handful of persecuted men sought amongst the ferocious Indians that liberty of conscience that they were denied in their native land; they were abandoned by their native country and thrown away as outcasts. Yet this little colony has from that time been expanding, until they have monopolized a continent, destined hereafter, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to fill an important rank in the history of nations. It has been said indeed, that these savages can never be reclaimed—with what complacency do we attempt to monopolize all human intellect to ourselves! Our ancestors, our own ancestors, were savages once—they perpetrated acts of enormity sufficient almost to raise a blush on the cheeks of an African—and perhaps it was said by the Romans when they reduced England to a Colony, that the savages of Britain were incapable of being taught the arts of civilization. And yet these very savages have lived in their posterity, to see the day when they are able to teach their former masters all the blessings of freedom, of literature and of law. With such examples before our eyes, can this scheme be deemed impracticable; and shall we in so doing turn our backs on our ancestors? Shall we say that all history is false—the mere dream of a Poet, who conjures up his phantoms to "strut and fret their hour upon the stage and then to expire!" On this point we have not the shadow of a shade of an objection.

It is a mere chimera, raised to obstruct the designs of such enlarged benevolence—it is a mountain of fog, that appears dark, dreary, disconsolate, and impassable, when viewed in prospect; but as we approach, it becomes radiant with solar beams, rolls away in majestic masses before the wind, and leaves a large, extended, beautiful plain, twinkling with the gems of morn, and inviting, by its verdure, the weary and night-foundered traveler to continue on his journey, to that glorious band who have volunteered their services, on this occasion, we can only pass on; a guardian angel will direct your footsteps.

[By request]

From the Easton Gazette.

The following editorial article appeared in the Federal Gazette of the 10th inst. "The house of delegates of this state have rejected the bill passed by the senate for changing the mode of electing the Governor and abolishing the Council. The pretence is, that they wish if the mode is changed, to have the Governor elected immediately by the people; a mode which is found to be attended with such pernicious effects in those states where it now prevails." Now it is true the bill was rejected, but it is wholly untrue that it was rejected for the reason stated by Mr. Gwynn. It was rejected because the majority of the house did not wish any change in the mode of electing the governor, nor to abolish the council—such were the reasons avowed on the floor at the very time the motion for rejection was under consideration. They even refused to hear any amendment. Of all modes that could have been suggested that which Mr. G. supposes to have been so acceptable, would have been the most obnoxious. The writer hesitates not to state without the fear of contradiction, that not a single individual of the majority of the house of delegates, who rejected the proposed alteration, would have given their sanction to a proposition "to have the governor elected immediately by the people." They could have no doubt that the effect of such a measure would be to transfer the appointment of the executive and all officers deriving their existence from that department of government to the city of Baltimore. To have done this, would have been a vile abandonment of their duty and of the high trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens. The reasons of the majority of the house of delegates for rejecting the proposed alteration, Mr. Gwynn might readily have ascertained, if he had the candour and industry to have asked any one of that majority, or any of his acquaintance who visited Annapolis during the session.

The majority of the house made no secret of their hostility to the bill, and of their reasons for such hostility. However Mr. Gwynn may affect to regret the necessity of censuring the conduct of the house of delegates on this or any other account, no one can believe him sincere. To impute motives to public men, which it is known to have existed, would lessen the public confidence in their political sagacity, without ascertaining whether they be true or false, is not surely, nor cannot be, an evidence of friendly feelings, especially in a matter where he could have been with so much facility and with such little trouble correctly informed. Such conduct could only have proceeded from a mind habitually restless and mischievous, or one "sore" by the acts or omissions in matters of personal or private concern, of the individuals who have thus become the objects of his censure and abuse.

A Member of the H. of Delegates.

From the Washington City Gazette. TO THE PUBLIC.

The proceedings of the Courts Martial for the trials of Captain Oliver H. Perry and myself, having been called for by the House of Representatives, and being now presented to the public, I feel it an imperious duty to notice one or two allegations in Captain Perry's defence, which it left unexplained, might operate to my injury. I am aware of the unequal ground upon which I stand with that officer; and had I consulted my own ease or the dictates of policy, I should have shrunk from the disclosure of the outrage and oppression of which I have been the victim. But I am now interested in vindicating the statement I have hitherto presented to the public, both on account of my own reputation which I value as dear as life, and in justification of the memorialists at whose instance, the inquiry now pending in Congress originated. Captain Perry, in his speech before the court, whilst advertising to the apology which he offered to make for the outrage committed on my person, remarks, that "I had before received a blow for which I was content to receive a moderate satisfaction;" and there is no further explanation given of the circumstance alluded to. Here was a manifest attempt to distort a transaction, the circumstances of which when disclosed, will present a very different aspect. The affair referred to, is as follows:—About seven months preceding the trial, an officer in the wardroom of the Java, my intimate friend and mess mate having been engaged in a little social excess, gave me (without a cause, as he afterwards acknowledged) some abusive language, upon which we exchanged blows. The next morning I demanded in writing an explanation, which produced the following letter. As I have not the writer's permission to publish his name, I have declined doing so, but the original is in my possession.

"United States" ship Java, 20th Feb. 1816.

"Sir—Your letter of this morning has apprised me of my improper conduct towards you last evening, which I was perfectly ignorant of. I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, to offer you an apology for my gross conduct, and trust it will be received. I sincerely regret the circumstance, and be assured that I have always respected you as a gentleman and a man of honor, and hope that the same friendship which has always existed between us may continue. Being sensible of my improper conduct, and hoping it may be entirely erased from your mind, I remain your friend,

The public can best judge whether there is the most remote resemblance between this letter or the transaction which produced it, and the cautious and jesuitical overture of Captain Perry, for a violent assault on my unarmed and defenceless person, in which overture too it was expressly reserved that the terms of the apology (should I agree to receive one) were to be dictated by himself. How Captain Perry ever knew the particulars of an affair which transpired in the privacy of the ward-room and was solely the effect of accident, I am at a loss to imagine; and why he referred to it by dark insinuation seven months after, I can only ascribe to his malevolence.

I cannot store this explanation without advertising to another statement, rather insinuation of Captain Perry, in his defence before the

This was a very singular statement, and one which could hardly be taken seriously. Does any man, who has been taken steps either to prosecute or to defend, (which he could easily do) or to compel his attendance in court, Nol Mr. Anderson's evidence, and have confirmed that of Captain Howie, and I have it from an authorized authority, that Captain Perry did apply to Mr. Anderson frequently, for a declaration in his favor, but that Mr. Anderson applied if he gave any it would operate against him."

A few more remarks and I have done. It is a fact worthy of observation, that on Captain Perry's trial, a letter was written by him on the 8th of October, 1815, in Tunis Bay to commodore Canby, was submitted, and contained by the court as a part of his justification. The extravagance and representation which it contains, are almost too obvious to require comment. The vague and indefinite assertions which he makes of my general indolence and neglect as an officer, are refuted in the testimony before the public, and therefore deserve no other notice; but to what was the most bloated arrogance, he described the absurd and inconsistent declaration, that although he did not absolutely defend me, he redress which he adopted—yet insisted the consequences were produced by a sufficient provocation.—What caps the climax of absurdity and hardihood in this letter, that Capt. Perry seems to be in a great anxiety that an investigation should be made into his conduct, that the "navy and country" be satisfied of the integrity of his motives"—and he requests that his honorable friend, commodore Canby, would give immediate attention to his request; though it seems waited quietly nearly one month before he solicited the inquiry. He requires but little sagacity to perceive how ingeniously Captain Perry has attempted to varnish over his own criminal despotism, which he has endeavored to present as a defect in the worst possible manner. Thus, for example, alluding to expressions which escaped him in the cabin, he says that I "outraged the vital interests of the service in his person." What during outrage consisted in, I am at a loss to conceive, unless it was telling him in reply to his vulgar, virulent abuse, that I bore a commission as well as himself, and was determined to obtain redress in such language.

I sincerely wish, that a full and correct picture by some able painter of the despotism and pride practised in the Mediterranean Squadron could be presented to the public.—It would then be seen that rank is not always accompanied by merit, nor a splendid reputation inseparably allied to virtue. The people with whom the navy is our favorite establishment, would be with consternation and regret, the softness and effeminacy of the luxury possessed more attractive than a good example—and the spirit of self-indulgence prevalent even to such a degree on the occasion, that the funeral solemnities of a gallant and lamented officer (Captain Gordon) were prematurely invaded by the boisterous clamor, midnight debauchery and extravagance.

I repeat the confidence that I pressed in my former publication, the justice and generosity of John Shaw. Although he was president of the court I am sure he possessed in too great a degree the feelings of a gentleman, to be a man of honour to have sanctioned the persecution by which I have been assailed, or to have lent rank and power from merit to punishment. It must be gratifying to the friends of that officer, to know that he has disclaimed the nature to the letter of the captain and commanders of the ship of the 1817, solliciting the secretary of navy to remove from their respective commands the subscribers to the memorial to the senate, as having forfeited all claims to their confidence; and for setting a dangerous example to the vessels sent to their charge. What ought to be the surprise and indignation of every man who reads this statement, which casts so unfavourable a

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March 5.

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Feb. 5.

upon the memorial of the late John...
distinguished Thomas...
of Virginia...
are as honorable and patriotic men...
belong to our navy. Something...
I sincerely trust is due to their re-
presentations, and I hope that some-
thing will be done to prevent a repe-
tition of the most disgraceful out-
rage and oppression.

JOHN HEATH,
Late Captain of Marines.
Washington, Feb. 23, 1817.
Such newspapers as have published
the proceedings of the courts
martial are requested as an act of
justice to give insertion to the fore-
going statement.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John
Linstead, administrator of Sarah Mac-
cubin, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of A. A. County, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Sarah Maccubin late
of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the 1st day
of May next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 28th
day of February, 1818.

John Linstead, adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C.
Pumphry, (now Thomas) administra-
trix of Aquila Pumphry, late of A. A.
County, deceased, it is ordered that she
give the notice required by law for cre-
ditors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Aquila Pumph-
ry late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-
ber, at or before the first day of May
next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 28th
day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphry,
John Thomas, adm'r.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the
farm where the subscriber formerly
resided, being part of the tracts of Land
called "The Connexion and Wood-
land's Inclosure," but generally known
by the name of the "Black Horse."
This farm contains about three hun-
dred acres of land, and is about one
mile distant from the river Severn,
more than half in wood, well watered
and stocked with an abundance and a
variety of fruit trees, with every
necessary building thereon.—Terms
made known, and the property shown
to any person inclined to purchase, by
applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.
March 5.

100 Dollars Reward.

Run away on the 26th inst. from the
Folk Ridge, of George Howard,
a Negro Man named Jack, calls
himself John Mitchell. He is about 30
years of age, erect in his carriage, tho'
rather ill, six feet or upwards in
height, small visaged, and of a dark
hue. His dress when he went away
consisted of a new dark coloured coat
and pantaloons, a home made cloth (the
sleeves lined in the back and leaves
red based orannel,) a green co-
loured sailor jacket with sleeves, a gold
chain, a green wool hat, small
the crown and rim, a pair of white
stockings, and a pair of coarse
grey much worn. Fifty Dollars
will be given for the apprehension of
the said Jack, if taken within Anne Arun-
del county, and secured in that I get
a reward; or One Hundred Dollars if
taken out of the county and secured
in Baltimore jail.

Charles B. Haddock, Manager.
Feb. 5.

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the fol-
lowing items, and announce to the Pub-
lic their wish to have an exhibition of
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Imple-
ments of Husbandry, and Household
Manufactures, in the City of Annapo-
lis, on the second Wednesday of June
next, and they offer the following pre-
miums:

FOR STOCK

For the best Bull raised in Mary-
land,

- the best Milch Cow, with a
Calf by her side,
- the second best do. with do.
- the best steer, not more than
four years old,
- the best pair of working cattle,
- the best ram of the long woolled
breed,

— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the long woolled breed,

— the two second best Ewes and
Lambs of do.

— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Merino breed,

— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Barbary do.

— the two best Pigs, not less than
4, and not more than 8
months old,

— the best work Horse, not more
than 6 years,

— the best Saddle Horse, not
more than 8 years,

— the best Colt, not more than
3 years old,

No animal will be entitled to premi-
um unless raised and owned, at the time
of exhibition, by the person offering
the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings
for men, of large size, not less
than 2 pair,

— the second best knit thread
stockings for men, of large size,
not less than 2 pair,

— the best knit thread Gloves for
men, of large size, not less than
2 pair,

— the second best knit Gloves of
thread for men, of large size, not
less than 2 pair,

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit
the best Plough for common
purposes, of an improved con-
struction, and of his own inven-
tion,

To the person who shall exhibit
the best constructed plough, of
his own invention, for ploughing
in small grain of any kind,

To the person who shall exhibit
any other agricultural implement
of his own invention, which shall
in the opinion of the judges de-
serve a reward. Any sum the
judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS

For the best information, the result
of actual experience, for prevent-
ing damage to crops of wheat by
the Hessian fly,

For the best information, the re-
sult of actual experience, for pre-
venting damage to crops of Indi-
an Corn by the Grub or Cut
worm,

For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured by fire, the pro-
duce of twenty five plants,

For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured without fire, the
produce of twenty five plants,

Persons who intend offering articles
or matters for premiums, and should
not be able to have them prepared in
time for the exhibition in June next,
are invited to bring them forward for
exhibition at the meeting of the Society
in December next.

The claim of every candidate for
premiums, is to be accompanied with,
and supported by certificates of res-
pectable persons, of competent know-
ledge of the subject, and it is required,
that the matters for which premiums
are offered, be delivered in without
names, or any intimation to whom they
belong; that each particular thing be
marked in what manner the claimant
thinks fit; such claimant sending with
it a paper sealed up, having on the
outside a corresponding mark, and on
the inside the claimant's name and ad-
dress.

All articles and matters to be offer-
ed for premiums, must be sent to the
care of the Secretary, the day before
the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves
the power of giving, in every case, ei-
ther the one or the other of the pre-
miums, as the articles or performance,
shall be adjudged to deserve; or of
withholding both if there be no merit;
yet the candidates may be assured that
the Society will always be disposed to
judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their pre-
sent funds will not enable them to offer
more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make
any communication upon Agricultural
subjects, are invited to address them
to the Corresponding Committee of
the Agricultural Society of Maryland,
in Annapolis.

Richard Barwood, of Thos.
Secretary.

March 5, 1818.

FOR SALE.

A parcel of young Negroes.

Charles Watson.

Feb. 26.



THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY

COMMENCED DRAWING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND WILL
BE COMPLETED IN THIRTY DRAWINGS.

The Splendid Scheme contains the following

GRAND CAPITALS :

\$ 50,000, \$ 20,000, \$ 10,000,

3 of \$ 5,000.

Besides the above there are 100 Prizes of \$ 1,000, equal to

\$ 100,000,

ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

Together with a large proportion of 500, 100, &c.

15,000 Tickets in the Scheme.

One and three fourths blanks to prize.

Lowest Prize TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$ 30.

Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Who sold Ticket No. 3,320, which drew on the last new-year's
day

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

\$ 100,000,

And Ticket No. 10,323, which drew but a few days since the
SPLENDID CAPITAL OF

\$ 30,000,

Each drawing will be duly received and Tickets examined gratis.

Orders by mail (post paid) enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets
promptly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. M. ALLEN, & Co.

151 Market-street, Baltimore.

March 5.

MR. BOND'S

Account of Botany Bay,

&c.

(Price one Dollar.)

In consequence of the absolutely un-
precedented orders for copies of this
publication, a sixth edition has recently
been published, to be had only of the
learned author in person. To prevent
trouble, the money must be paid at the
time of ordering the above celebrated
work.

Names of those who have ordered co-
pies.

Prince regent, duke of York, duke of
Kent, duke of Sussex, duke of Cam-
bridge, duke of Devonshire, duke of
Newcastle, duke of Argyle, marquis of
Tweeddale, marquis of Thomond, mar-
quis of Donegal, marquis of North-
ampton, lord Annesley, lord Cairn,
lord Mayo, lord Northland, lord Lif-
ford, lord Fingal, lord Lake, lord Glas-
gow, lord Glenbervie, lord Glenworth,
lord Bantry, baron Graham, baron Ho-
tham, bishop of Salisbury, bishop of
Dublin, lord Amherst, ambassador to
China, her majesty princess Elizabeth,
duchess of York, duchess of Wellin-
gton, dowager duchess of Rutland, dow-
ager lady de Clifford, dowager count-
ess Liverpool, &c.

Georgetown, printed by H. B. Bla-
grove.

March 5.

QUICK TRAVELLING,

To and From Baltimore.

FARE TWO DOLLARS.

The proprietor of the daily line of
Mail Stages, announces to the public,
his determination to run this line thro'
to Baltimore, in FIVE AND AN HALF
HOURS, commencing on Thursday Jan-
uary 1st, to start from Mr. William
Brewer's Tavern every morning, at
eight o'clock, and positively arrive at
Baltimore by half past one o'clock in
the afternoon; thus enabling his pas-
sengers to breakfast and dine at rea-
sonable hours.

John Gadsby.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, Three
Liable Male Servants, suitable for Wa-
ters, from 16 to 20 years of age. Those
from the country would be preferred.

Jan. 15.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
Feb. 21, 1818.

On application by petition of George
Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby,
late of Anne Arundel county, de-
ceased, it is ordered that he give the
notice required by law, for creditors to
exhibit their claims against the said
deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, in Ma-
ryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Richard Kirby,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the
first day of May next; they may o-
therwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 23d day of February,
1818.

George Kirby, adm'r.

Feb. 20.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber of Charles county, hath obtain-
ed from the orphans court of Charles
county, in Maryland, letters testamen-
tary on the personal estate of William
C. Brent, late of Charles county, de-
ceased. All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the first day of September
next; they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this 19th
day of February, 1818.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Ex'r.

Feb. 19.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an act of the general as-
sembly and a decree of the high court
of Chancery, the subscriber will offer
at Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day
of March, instant, if fair, if not, the
first fair day thereafter, at the late
dwelling of John Cross, deceased, for-
merly the property of Joseph Selby, all
that tract of Land, lying on Deep creek,
in Anne Arundel county, called Selby's
Lot, containing 300 3/8 acres of land,
more or less. The aforesaid land has
on it a comfortable dwelling house, and
other necessary out buildings, it has
on it a choice collection of fruit trees;
is well wooded and has an excellent
landing—making it convenient to car-
ry produce and marketing to the cities
of Baltimore and Annapolis. The soil
is well adapted to the growth of toba-
co and all kinds of grain, and is par-
ticularly suited to the early growth of
all kinds of market stuffs. The above
land will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, the purchaser giving bond with
two approved securities with interest
thereon from the day of sale. Sale to
commence at 11 o'clock.

Thomas Selman, Trustee.
March 5.

ATTENTION!

The subscribers want immediately,
a person who understands the manage-
ment of a Brick Yard, and who can
mould, set and burn bricks; likewise
four labourers, whom they will em-
ploy by the month or year, and to whom
they will give liberal wages.

WM. ROSS.
PHILIP CLAYTON.
Annapolis, March 5.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establish-
ment of the People's Monitor, from
Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be
published every Saturday, as for-
merly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknow-
ledges that his principles are pure-
ly Federal, and that his paper will
be impressed with the same charac-
ter. This character ought to be-
long, and does in fact belong to the
state of Maryland; and he is en-
couraged to believe that the unex-
pected and unpleasant return of
the elections in some of the dis-
tricts on this Shore, have not pro-
ceeded from any change in the sen-
timents of the people, but from a
degree of apathy and idle confidence
in several of their leaders, from
which, judicious observations on
their danger happily might have
roused them. It is, therefore, not
improbable that better information
upon the state, of their affairs, and
more frequent admonitions concern-
ing the arts and designs of their
opponents, may have the useful ef-
fect of keeping alive the free spirit
of federalism, and a due sense of
the necessity of continual vigilance.

No measure can promote these de-
sirable objects with so much conve-
nience and satisfaction, as a well
conducted paper; and such a paper
the Editor will employ all his in-
dustry and resources to establish,
and to assist his own efforts, he
will proudly rely upon the Talents
and Counsels of his Patrons and
Friends.

But such a paper need not be ex-
clusively confined to political sub-
jects. Instruction and amusement
of another kind may be communi-
cated; such as Foreign and Do-
mestic Intelligence; Improvements
in Agriculture, Manufactures and
Trades, Treaties upon the Arts
and Sciences, Sketches of History,
Geographical and Biographical,
Customs, Manners, and Religious
and Moral Essays, furnish a rich
variety of interesting matter, from
which the Editor will always be
careful to select the most engaging
pieces, for the Entertainment and
Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he sub-
mits his Prospectus to a people,
whom he understands to be no less
liberal than enlightened; and hopes
by his diligence and attention, to
deserve the patronage and friend-
ship which they may feel an inclin-
ation to bestow.

CONDITIONS.

The *Easton Gazette and Eastern
Shore Intelligencer* will be hand-
somer printed, on a large sized pa-
per, with a new type, at two dollars
and fifty cents per annum, payable
half yearly in advance. Arrange-
ments will be made to receive the
earliest information by the mail,
and the utmost care taken to trans-
mit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
Easton, December 1817.

POETS CORNER.

SELF MURDER.

IF death were nothing, and nought after death;
If when men die'd, at once they cease'd to be,
Returning to the barren womb of nothing,
Whence first they sprung, then might the debauchee,
Untrembling, mouth the heavens; then might the drunkard
Reel over his full bowl, and when 'tis drained,
Fill up another to the brim, and laugh
At the poor bug-bear death! then might the wretch
That's weary of the world, and tired of life,
At once give each inquietude the slip,
By stealing out of being, when he pleased,
And by what way, whether by hemp or steel;
Death's thousand doors stand open.—Who would force
The ill-pleas'd guest to sit out his full time,
Or blame him if he goes!—Sure he does well,
That helps himself as timely as he can,
When able—But if there's an hereafter,
And that there is, conscience, unfluenced
And suffered to speak out, tells every man;
Then must it be an awful thing to die:
More horrid yet to die by one's own hand,
Self murder!—name it not;—oh! country's shame,
That makes her the reproach of neighboring states,
Shall nature, swerving from her earliest dictate,
Self-preservation, fall by her own act!
Forbid it, heaven!—Let not, upon disgust,
The shameless hand be fully crimson'd o'er
With blood of its own lord—Dreadful attempt!
Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage,
To rush into the presence of our Judge,
As if we challenged him to do his worst,
And mattered not his wrath! Unheard of tortures
Must be reserv'd for such—"these herd together;
"The common damned shun their society,"
And look upon themselves "as fiends less foul."
Our time is fixed, and all our days are numbered;
How long, how short, we know not: this we know
Duty requires we calmly wait the summons,
Nor dare to stir till Heaven shall give permission;
Like sentries that must keep their destined stand,
And wait the appointed hour till they're relieved.
Those only are the brave that keep their ground,
And keep it to the last. To run away is but a coward's trick; to run away from this world's ills, that at the very worst,
Will soon blow o'er, thinking to mend ourselves,
By boldly venturing on a world unknown,
And plunging headlong in the dark; 'tis mad;
No frenzy half so desperate as this.

From the New-York Gazette.

The following lines have appeared in an English paper, and are part of a copy of verses found in a wretched garret in Glasgow, after the decease of a young female, of superior education and connexions, the victim of disease, poverty and wretchedness—exhibiting a mind in anguish, amid pollution. Whilst the heart sighs for the unfortunate, it turns from the portrait, and feels assured with the poet, that

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

Their insertion in your paper is requested by one who hopes the females of this city may ever shun the path where gay delusions shine, and never partake of the bitter cup of infamy & vice, but look back with pleasure on, and experience the value of a life well spent.

Yours, J. S.

When pamper'd, starv'd, abandon'd, or in drink,
My thoughts were ach'd in striving not to think;
Nor could rejected conscience claim the pow'r
To improve the respite of one serious hour;
I durst not look to what I was before,
My soul shrunk back, and wished to be no more,
Of eye undaunted, and of touch impure;
Old age of age; worn out when scarce mature;
Daily debas'd to stifle my disgust
Of forced enjoyment in affected lust;
Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt and want;

My home's brothel, and the street my haunt;
Till the full course of vice and sin was run through,
My shattered fabric laid at twenty-two
Then Death, with every horror in his train,
Here clos'd the scene of nought but guilt and pain.
Ye fair associates of my opening bloom,
Oh! come and weep and profit at my tomb.
Then shun the path where gay delusions shine!
Be yours the lesson—sad experience mine.

From the National Messenger.

Gentlemen,
Having viewed with surprise the increasing disposition among our beaux and belles, for an extravagant out of the way kind of dress, I thought I would address you on the subject, more particularly as it grieves me to see the departure from delicacy that manifests itself in the dress of our girls of the present day. I am an old maid, and when I figured in the gay world, the least verging towards nudity was immediately discouraged by the more solid part of your sex—it was indeed with difficulty and after long struggling, that we could be permitted to divest ourselves of the covering for our arms; but alas! of all the changeable things in this mundane sphere, the Fashions are most mutable, and what was with difficulty effected then, is with great facility got over now. The Ladies dress to please your sex, and when they deviate from a correct standard, it is a sure mark of degeneracy of taste among you.

So much are pert little misses now-a-days bent on obtaining busbands, that they care not what exposure of their persons they make, provided they think it will procure them what they desire. At one time (and not very long ago) they presented to the eye of gaping coxcombs, as much of their beautiful bosoms, as was more than was delicate—this did not attract as they expected—all of a sudden, as if by magic, the alabaster skin was hidden from the eye, and I suppose they conceived it not more than reasonable, that they might come up in the same proportion that they descended, and display a beautiful slender ankle, &c. on promenading grounds. Now forsooth at this moment after up and down has failed, they have run headlong into nudity, with scarce a fig-leaf for their covering, leaving back, breast, and arms exposed; laced with corsets (by way of a short life and a miserable one) until a vacuum in the back is left, where a peck of meal might be poured into without any inconvenience to the persons. If all this fails, heaven help them, they may then like me sit in a corner and sing "heigh ho," for a husband.

Women are fickle, that may in some measure palliate folly in them, but for your hopeful sex Messrs. Editors, there can be no excuse. For the last twelve months the moon has not of once changed in her orbit than has your mode of dressing, in which you are I believe in a great measure gullied by the snips of Baltimore, who palm on you just what their poor miserable fancies dictate—five years ago, one might judge of your shape, symmetry of form, &c. (and heaven knows 'twas, and is all we ever could choose you for) your clothes were made to fit like nature's covering the skin—now you live in an inverted order of things, and you, yourselves, if I may judge from your dress, are predisposed to that inverted order—your pantaloons which went tapering down your legs, are turned upside down and look like an inverted churn; your neat little hat shaped something like a sugar-loaf gave a pleasing appearance, because the presumption was your neck could bear it with ease to itself—but I declare to you I never look at the present hats on your heads, without being in pain for fear your necks will be unable to sustain them.

What has taken possession of the minds of our youth? they seem to have broken loose from all wholesome restraint in the article of dress—every new moon finds their habiliments perfectly changed; indeed it is dangerous for a man to order his clothes, for ten chances to one before he puts them on but the fashion changes. Your pantaloons which are now introduced seem to me like two salt-sacks tacked together, into which the Irish giant, if he were living, might jump with great ease—your coats three months ago, were fashioned by a farrier, who had been accustomed to nick, dock and

mutilate horses, for they made you appear like a cropped barb horse—now comes the switch tail again, with a vengeance, as if you were troubled with flies and needed it to brush them away, or as if the tailors intended to make you useful by sweeping the stairs for the tavern keepers. Oh! 'tis a lamentable fact Messrs. Editors, that there is at this day a great degeneracy of morals as well as taste in our gentry, and I hope you will as the custos morum aid me in endeavouring to reclaim them—such has been the rage for peculiar dress that an association has been entered into by some young men of Washington and this town, who style themselves "Dandy's" or Dandees, and who launch into all the extravagant folly of fashion, with hair cut close, and combed down like a preacher, that they may have an appearance of sanctity, which their cold hearts could never feel, unless cha ged. I met one of them the other day and for the life of me I could not tell for some time whether it was a lady or gentleman. When I looked at his face it appeared so smooth, & when I glanced my eyes down towards his pantaloons, I for some minutes tho't them petticoats—I could only fancy him a male by his coat—however it gives me much satisfaction to state, that there are a few worthy gentlemen who are determined it possible to counteract this passion for dress (not because they are unable to afford it, but with a view to correct, if practicable) the taste of those fair aced, petticoat, switch tail gentry, who loom so large. The members of this dandy society, style themselves "Anti-Dandys" and I say heaven prosper them in their worthy undertakings.

Yours, TABITHA.

* In my time, and indeed among the ancients it was customary, to make art endeavour to imitate nature.—Now we true to the plan of an inverted order, strive to make nature imitate art—vide the hair of the Dandy which looks like a wig.

AWFUL PROVIDENCES.

The two following awful providences, are worthy of the solemn attention of those who are addicted to cruelty or protaneness. They are taken from publications, the editors of which are very scrupulous not to insert anything of the kind, unless the facts are supported by good authority. The first is introduced after an enumeration of cruelties on dumb animals.

"In order to place the sin of wilful cruelties to animals, and a baneful tendency of an attachment to cruel sports and diversions in an impressive and solemn point of view I will conclude this black catalogue of barbarities, with the relation of a circumstance, which took place in April 4, 1789, it has already appeared several times in print, and I find upon actual enquiry, that the fact is indisputably true. It may serve instead of whole volumes written against cock-fighting and all such other unjustifiable and inhuman practices.

"A. Esq. was a young man of large fortune, and in the splendor of his carriages and horses equalled by few country gentlemen. His table was marked for hospitality, and his behaviour courteous and polished. But Mr. A. had a strong partiality for the diversion of cock-fighting; and had a favorite cock upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet laid upon his bird he lost; which so enraged him that he had the wretched animal tied to a spit and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the tortured bird were so affecting that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere; which so exasperated Mr. A. that he seized a bar of iron, and with the most furious anger declared, that he would kill the first man that interposed to save the cock, but in the midst of his passionate exclamations and threats, most awful to relate, he fell down dead upon spot.

"Doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the earth." Often "let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like his."

The Charleston Courier of the 9th instant makes the following timely remarks.

"The Races this year have been uncommonly meagre and uninteresting, offering little to excite or reward attention. No one handsome race—not many handsome ladies—and very few handsome equines have been exhibited on the course. We are growing certainly

more serious—perhaps, more intellectual.

"There was a time when this festive brood, with it a singular elevation and buoyancy of spirits—when our feelings partook of the rapidity of the race, and chased each other, like fairies in a circle. The meeting of the town and country—the exchange of the comforts, luxuries and courtesies of life, covered our city with the garb of gaiety. It was indeed the youth of the year—when all our joys were in bud and bloom—and society was fragrant, as with the new born jessamine. It was a week of witchery and enchantment—in which it was almost impossible—if not criminal to be sad. It was hailed in the dreams of youth and relaxed the sternness of age. Then lovers baited their hooks, and maidens cast their nets; and gold fishes were caught in abundance. Folly had a licence for her antics—fortune for her deceptions—and fashion for her extravagance.

"Such were the races—the jubilee of South Carolina. But their recent exhibition has been attended with very little of their former gladness or lustre. The distressing affliction of our city during the last summer, has destroyed in a great measure our aptitude for pleasant emotions. The atmosphere of grief has dampened our feelings—and our harp is hung upon the willows. In the darkness of sorrow, pleasures vanish. "How can we sing," asked the Israelites, "in a strange land." How can this city forget its recent sufferings, and plunge into the clamorous festivities of the season. All that we see, and all that we remember, is calculated to withdraw our attention from minor considerations, and to direct it to the awful, and uncertain race of life."

The Dutch have a good proverb. Thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, prayers hinder no work.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED—Mrs. Sarah Cornish Scott, consort of Leonard Scott, Merchant, in the 41st year of her age. She was truly a loving and agreeable companion, and a friend to the poor. Her near connexions and friends have experienced a considerable loss in the death of this dear woman. Her complaint was the Dropy, which produced a lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the will of her God. On the 18th of February, at seven o'clock, A. M. she asked her sister and nurse to alter her situation by turning her over; as soon as the act was performed, she proclaimed her assurance of life and immortality, and bid them an affectionate farewell, and exclaimed, "farewell vain world," and fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, without a groan. Death could not make her soul afraid. For God was with her there: She walked through the darkest shade, And never bow'd to fear. Let sickness blast, and death devour, If Heaven will recompense our pains, Perish the grass, and fade the flower, Still firm the word of God remains. 2w.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stewart, Reger Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store-house of the said Stewart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks. Jan. 15.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, and who wish to be instructed how to act, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in these cases of emergency, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions now daily committed may be avoided. Law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the laws of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and so joined thereto a digest of the testamentary laws.

This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore. The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of ten weeks. Annapolis, Oct. 16.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal.

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Feb 11.

40 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance, when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his mind being not recollected, except a great deal of dark flushing edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is labouring in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife. The above reward will be given to securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid, it brought to me, living in Prince George's county, seven miles above Upper Marlboro', near Mr. Dennis M. gruder's mill. William C. Sanders. Jan 8, 1818.

State of Maryland, se.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of James Mackabin, administrator of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wll. for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at or before the 24th day of March next, they otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of February 1818.

James Mackubin, adm'r.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying out the county levy, &c. By order. Wm. E. GREEN, CL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

SEVEN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed December session, 1817.

AN ACT

Concerning the judgments and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases of judgments and final proceedings, duly rendered and made in the late provincial court, and in the late general courts of the western and eastern shores, of this state, which according to the laws of the land heretofore used and approved, ought to have been recorded, but nevertheless remain unrecorded by the respective clerks whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the respective clerks of the court of appeals on the western and eastern shores, in whose custody and care the books, papers and proceedings, may remain, and they are hereby authorised and required, on the application of any person or persons, being interested in any such judgment or final proceeding, and having occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such judgment or final proceeding had been duly recorded and signed by the clerk whose duty it was to enrol the same; and the minutes of the said provincial and general courts, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in such cases, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said clerks, for entering the style of the court by which, and the term and year in which, such judgment or final proceeding was rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cases of decrees and final proceedings rendered and made in the court of chancery of this state, which according to law ought to have been recorded, but nevertheless remain unrecorded by the registers, whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the register of the said court of chancery, for the time being, and he is hereby authorised and required, on the application of any person or persons being interested in any such decree or final proceeding, and having occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such decree or final proceeding had been duly recorded and signed by the register whose duty it was to enrol the same; and the minutes of the court, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in such case, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said register for entering the style of the court by which, and the term and year in which, such decree or final proceeding was rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That in all cases of judgments, decrees, and other final proceedings, duly had, rendered and made, in the several county courts, as formerly or now established within this state, which according to the laws of the land heretofore used and approved, ought to have been recorded, but nevertheless remain unrecorded by the respective clerks whose duty it was to record the same, it shall and may be lawful for the several clerks of the county courts, for the time being, and they are hereby authorised and required, on the application of any person or persons being interested in any such judgment, decree or final proceeding, and having occasion to use the same, to grant and certify an exemplification or official copy of a record thereof, in like manner as if such judgment, decree or final proceeding, had been duly recorded and signed by the clerk whose duty it was to enrol the same; and the minutes of the court, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in every such

cause, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said respective clerks for entering the style of the court by which, and the term and year in which such judgment, decree, or final proceeding, was had, rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That the person or persons applying for the exemplification or official copy of any such record, shall be chargeable for the same to such clerk or register who shall grant the same, for the like fees and in like manner for other copies taken from his office.

5. And be it enacted, That the executors or administrators of the officers now deceased, who in their life-time were the respective clerks of the general courts for the western and eastern shores, or the securities of such deceased officers, whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, and each and every officer now living, who lately was the clerk or register of any court of justice within this state, and has been removed or has resigned, or the securities of such officer, whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, and the executors or administrators of each and every officer, now deceased, who in his life-time was the clerk or register of any such court, or the securities of such deceased officer, whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, and the present clerk or register of any such court whose papers and judicial proceedings remain unrecorded, shall respectively proceed, without delay, to record, or cause to be recorded, in sufficient and well bound books, and in a fair and correct manner, all and singular the judgments duly rendered in each and every action of ejectment, trespass, quare clausum fregit, dower, partition, replevin wherein an avowry has been pleaded or rent recovered, judgments in debt, or damages under which any lands or tenements have been seized in execution, and the several executions by virtue of which the same have been sold, and the several returns to such executions, and all decrees, petitions, commissions, returns, deeds, papers and proceedings, whatsoever, relating to lands, tenements, or other real estate, remaining in their respective offices unrecorded, and which they respectively are bound to record; and the records of such judgments, decrees, papers and proceedings, shall be made up at full length, and contain the pleadings, continuances, and all other documents and entries, necessary to complete the same, according to the forms and customs heretofore most used and approved.

6. And be it enacted, That the chancellor and the judges of the said respective courts of justice, in the office belonging to which such judgments, decrees, papers and proceedings, shall remain unrecorded, or any one or more of them, at any time during the ensuing and other terms, shall examine the dockets and files thereof, and specify certain periods from term to term when the same, or such portions thereof as he or they shall prescribe, ought to be recorded, and shall direct an entry to be made of the respective portions & periods which they shall assign; & at the termination of every period the book or books shall be brought before him or them, and the said chancellor and judges respectively, or any one or more of them, shall determine whether the records are made up in the manner required by this act; and upon every failure to perform the duties hereby directed and provided, the attorney for the state, prosecuting in such court, shall put in suit the bond of such officer, who, or whose executors, administrators or securities, shall make default, unless the court shall see reasonable cause for granting more delay; and a sum of money not exceeding one thousand dollars, according to the nature of the offence, and the injury which may be probably sustained, shall be assessed by the jury, and collected and paid over, as the case may be, either to the justices of the levy court to defray the county charges, or to the treasurer of the respective shores for the use of this state.

7. And be it enacted, That from and after the end of this session of assembly, it shall be the duty of each and every officer, being the

clerk or register of any court of justice within this state, to make up and complete his records in sufficient and well bound books, and in a fair and correct manner, of all and singular the judgments duly rendered in each and every action of ejectment, trespass, quare clausum fregit, dower, partition, replevin wherein an avowry shall be pleaded or rent recovered, judgments in debt or damages under which any lands or tenements shall be seized in execution, and the several writs of execution by virtue of which the same shall be sold, and the several returns to such executions, and also all decrees, petitions, commissions, returns, deeds, papers and proceedings, whatsoever, relating to lands, tenements, and other real estate, which shall be had, rendered or made, in such court, or filed or delivered to be recorded, and now required according to the laws of the land to be recorded; and the records of all such judgments, decrees, papers and proceedings, shall be made up at full length, and in the manner herein before required, within the term of twelve months from and after the time when the said judgments, decrees and proceedings, shall be finally rendered, made or had, or when such deeds, papers and returns, shall be received or required to be recorded; and the chancellor and judges of the respective courts of justice, or any one or more of them, at every term, shall inspect the records and papers of the offices attached to their respective courts, and examine the condition thereof, and see whether the duties required by this act be duly performed; and if any clerk or register shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties hereby directed and provided, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in a court of law; and such conviction shall be deemed and taken as evidence of misbehaviour in office, for which he may be removed.

8. And be it enacted, That from and after the end of this session of assembly it shall not be the duty of any clerk of any court of law, or of the register of any court of chancery, within this state, to make up the record of any judgment, decree, or judicial proceeding, which shall not relate to lands, tenements, or other real estate, or affect or concern the title, right or interest therein, as herein before particularly mentioned, unless required in writing by some party or person interested in such proceedings; but nevertheless, if any person or persons shall require an exemplification or official copy of a record of such judgment, decree or judicial proceeding, it shall be lawful for the clerk or register to grant and certify the same, and the minutes of the court, the entries on the dockets, and the original papers and documents filed in such cause, shall be sufficient vouchers to the clerk or register for entering the style of the court by which, & the term and year in which, such judgment, decree, or final proceeding, was had, rendered or made, and for making a due and proper record thereof.

9. And be it enacted, That instead of making up the records of judgments, decrees and judicial proceedings, herein before lastly mentioned, it shall be the duty of the clerk or register of the respective courts of justice aforesaid, and each and every of them is hereby directed and required, forthwith to provide one or more substantial and well bound book or books, and therein, immediately after every term, to enter and transcribe, in a fair and correct manner, and according to the true intent and meaning of each proceeding, the minutes of the court, and the docket entries of all and every action, prosecution, suit and execution, civil, criminal and equitable, which shall have ended during the said term by trial, judgment, decree, submission, agreement, non pros. discontinuance, satisfaction, or otherwise howsoever; and such transcripts shall contain the style or names of the parties, the nature of the case, and other memoranda, as they do or should appear upon the dockets, and the judgment, decree, order or agreement, by which the several actions, prosecutions or suits, were terminated; and the bills of costs, recover-

able by the party in whose favour they shall have been awarded, shall be likewise transcribed and entered; and all the said books shall be truly and regularly paged and alphabetized; and the whole shall be completed before the ensuing term; and the said chancellor and judges of the respective courts of justice, or any one or more of them, at each succeeding term, shall require the said clerk or register to produce the said book, and shall inspect and examine the entries therein transcribed, and the manner in which the services are performed, and decide whether the duties hereby required have been faithfully discharged; and if any clerk or register shall neglect or refuse to provide the said book, or to make the transcripts hereby required in the manner herein prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction as aforesaid; and such conviction shall be deemed and taken as evidence of misbehaviour in office, for which he may be removed.

10. And be it enacted, That as a better compensation to the said clerks and register for the books they are obliged to procure, and for making on their records fair entries of their proceedings, they shall respectively be entitled to charge, demand and receive, the following fees, instead of those to which they are now entitled for the like services; that is to say, for transcribing the docket entries directed by this act, fifty cents for each action, suit or prosecution, to be included in the bill of costs; for recording in his record books every matter and thing required to be recorded, ten cents per side; for every exemplification or official copy under his certificate and seal of office, when required, ten cents per side; and for the certificate and seal annexed to such exemplifications, forty cents.

11. Provided nevertheless and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or intended to lessen or to take away the duty of the register of wills in each and every county within this state, to record wills, inventories, accounts, and other instruments and papers returned and filed, or to be returned and filed in his office, but all such wills, inventories, accounts, and other instruments and papers, now required by law to be recorded, shall be recorded under the direction, and subject to the inspection and examination of the judges of the orphans courts, by the periods and in the manner required by this act.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this Province, and limiting the extent of them.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That if any person whatsoever, not being a citizen of this state, and not residing therein, shall or may be indebted unto a citizen of this state, or of any other of the United States, in a sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, or if a citizen of this state being indebted to another citizen thereof in a sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, shall actually run away, abscond, or fly from justice, or secretly remove him or herself from his or her place of abode, with intent to evade the payment of his or her just debts, such creditor may in either case have the like remedy by attachment, and by the like process and proceedings, as a creditor may now have in such cases when the debt doth exceed the sum of money above mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That if such debtor or debtors shall be arrested on the capias ad respondendum issuing with such attachment, from any county court in this state, or if the said debtor shall appear to the same within the time limited in other cases of attachment, the court in which such proceedings may be had shall have and exercise full and ample jurisdiction in such suit, in the same manner, and by the like process and proceedings, as if the said debt exceeded the said sum of fifty dollars current money.

FOR SALE.

A parcel of young Negroes.
Charles Watson.
Feb. 26.

JAMES F. BRICE,

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby estates both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed, in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of law words or terms.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, & who wish to be instructed how to get, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and subjoined thereto a digest of the testamentary laws.

This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of six weeks.
Annapolis, Oct. 16. 22

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb. 11.

40 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Philip (who calls himself Philip Addison) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his clothing not recollected, except a great coat of dark blue lined edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife.

The above reward will be given for securing him in any gall, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought to me, living in Prince-George's county, seven miles above Upper Marlboro', near Mr. Dennis Magruder's mill.
Jan 8. 1818. William G. Sanders.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of James Mackubin, administrator of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Mackubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1818.

James Mackubin, adm'r.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

On Sunday Evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fehlig, Mr. William Goodman to Mrs. Sarah Goodwin.

On the same Evening by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. William R. Thompson to Miss Eliza Weedon, all of this city.

DIED.

On the first instant, at Tulip Hill, Juliana Howard Maxey, youngest daughter of the Hon. Virgil Maxey. This lovely and interesting infant was taken from her afflicted parents after an illness of two days.

THE CARACAS GAZETTES.

On a former day, we said, that we saw no article in the papers bro't to our office by Captain Cooper, of the schooner Exchange, arrived at this port from Lagaira.—On a second perusal of them, we think the following article may be somewhat interesting to our readers, as showing by what artifices the crafty and blood-thirsty executioners of the Spanish limb of the Holy League endeavored to blind and impose upon the long-oppressed people of South America.

In one of the defeats of the Patriotic forces, part of the baggage of General Bolivar fell into the hands of the Royalists, amongst which, it is pretended, was Bolivar's orderly book, containing instructions of a most cruel kind against the inhabitants of Venezuela.—General Diaz, in an address to the people of that province, artfully comments on these fictitious orders, (which had never been published, or put in execution) and accuses Bolivar of wishing to overturn "the mild government of the adorable Ferdinand," and set him up as a Sovereign Tyrant in his place.

After exhibiting the patriotic General Bolivar in the most odious colours, the Royalist General Diaz proceeds to describe Republic, Liberty and Independence, in the following language:

"Such is the man who wished to deceive you with promises and hopes of a Republic, Liberty, and Independence.

"A REPUBLIC!—And did you believe in it?—Would such a government preserve its existence in the midst of an unruly, tumultuous crowd, who, by necessity, detest virtue, and by inclination, and custom cherish vices—though indeed such a one may be less dangerous, turbulent, and unstable, in small states of a laborious population? Would it keep its existence in the midst of an assembly of men who lost themselves, out of their native country; and who, rambling for their vices and crimes, possess no other patrimony than the enjoyment of their violent inclinations? Would that fool, whom you all know, be adequate to the task of maintaining the Republic? Would it exist without prior resources to support it, or even without the first elements necessary to its formation? Would it exist in a country where nature itself will not permit that such a one should exist—where all circumstances are opposing, and where one single step out of the ancient order of things lead to abysses of an incalculable profundity?

"LIBERTY!—Vain dream, after which you are running, without ever reaching it. A word that has the contrary meaning of what is understood by it. Where is this imaginary liberty? Does it consist in one's being snatched from the bosom of his own family, in order to be conducted to death? In being subject to the caprice of an ambitious man, who has no other right to command you, than that which your fear and little precaution had given him. To exist under an order of things in which his will is the law, his caprices blindly obeyed, and his vices and mischiefs celebrated? To live in continual alarms; to suffer in silence; and to die in oblivion and despondency?

"INDEPENDENCE!—Where is it to be found? What do you understand by it? You yourselves do not comprehend it—miserably deceived, you are running after a divinity, who never will display herself in the form your fancy has given her. You think, indeed, to make yourselves independent of a king, under whose government your country, from a state of wildness, has arrived to that high degree of pros-

perity and glory which you enjoyed, and which began to disappear from the moment you undertook to be separated from his adorable dependency! You try to get independent from laws dictated by wisdom, justice, beneficence and truth; and which maintains, without alteration, peace, abundance and blessings! You wish to get independent of that nation, from whom you derive your origin, to whose existence you are indebted for your being, & to whom you owe your wealth—and for what? To commit yourselves to the debasing dependency of an inhuman despot, without any talents to govern, and without any virtues to enlighten you—to make yourselves the shameful playthings of his caprices, and the miserable objects of his passions—to run strait to death, in order to gratify his ambition—to prostrate yourselves ignominiously at his feet, and claim, in a beggarly manner, his inconstant favors—to behold our religion the object of insult, and its most venerable monuments devoted to scorn, and outrage.—In one word, it is to give a gloomy view of the horrible state of our country, and to make room for painful and everlasting regret for that which it was once.

"O happy old times, which Venezuela enjoyed—when, still under the King's dependence, the cruel genius of Discord had not yet reached its soil! Then interior peace was inalterable, and hatred betwixt families unknown. Every one happily enjoyed his wealth, and was sure of not being molested in his liberty.

"Thou, cruel man, thou wast of the number of the most distinguished citizens. Without any complaints against the persons, who composed the government, who made thee the object of excessive praises, and concealed even thy blamable extravagances: without any motive against a nation who had given thee so many proofs of consideration, without any feeling for a government who had distinguished thee: esteemed by all, respected by a great number, and only known by a few who concealed thy better acquaintance in their hearts—Thou nevertheless undertook to break up the sweet dependence on the King, and to have thy unhappy country barbarously depending on thy tyranny.

"What would thy ancestors say to this, if they could revive again. What would they say, if they witnessed your foolish assertion of being the King's enemy, whose name they always pronounced with respect; if they saw you aspire, in your extravagant madness, to the exercise and distinction of sovereignty?

"What would they say; they who by living continually in peace and happiness, reaped the fruit of their loyalty?—What would they say in perceiving all the evils which the unbounded ambition, the scandalous infidelity, and the most infamous ingratitude of one of their offsprings had caused to their country?

"If they beheld thee, stained with innocent blood, and covered with crimes beyond all expression—If they beheld thee at the head of a band of murderers, incendiaries, & licentious vagabonds; if they beheld thee strangling in cool blood the most respectable ministers of religion, scorning and profaning the most august ceremonies of religion; if, finally, they beheld your orders, in which you take off the mask and expose your wishes and your heart—What would they say?

JOS. DOMINGO DIAZ.
Caracas, Dec. 22, 1817.

EXECUTION OF GODFREY.

Woodstock, (Ver.) Feb. 13.

It may not be uninteresting to learn some of the particulars attending the execution of the unfortunate SAMUEL E. GODFREY, which took place in this town on Friday the 13th inst.

A vast concourse of people assembled early in the morning to witness the solemn transaction. The prisoner attended Divine Service at 12 A. M. in the Meeting House, where amongst other religious exercises a sermon was delivered by the rev'd Leeland Howard, of Windsor. Immediately after these performances were closed, the prisoner was conducted by military guard, accompanied by appropriate music, under the direction of the Sheriff of the county, to the gallows, which was erected on the Green in front of the Court House.

After the prisoner had ascended the scaffold, (which he did assisted, with a firm and resolute step) Mr. Howard briefly tho' very earnestly and feelingly, addressed the Throne of Grace, imploring Divine

mercy on the unhappy sufferer. The prisoner knelt, and seemed to join most fervently in supplication; and, after the prayer, addressed the multitude in the following words: "I have no remarks to make only that I declare before God and man, that I am innocent of the crime for which I am about to suffer. I had an address prepared for the occasion; but it is not here; if it was I should be glad to have it read."

The rope was then fixed about his neck, in doing which he calmly requested that it might be done in a particular manner, which he suggested to the Sheriff.

After every necessary preparation had been made, the Sheriff informed him he might if he wished it, live about half an hour longer. He replied that the weather was excessively cold, his clothes were thin, & he did not wish the execution delayed a moment. He then turned himself quite round, extending his view in every direction, as if to bid the world a final adieu, & at half past two with apparent unconcern, and with an inimitable and indescribable fortitude, was launched into the world "whence no traveller returns."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MR. HALE.—The following fact, for which I have the most unquestionable authority, corroborates the truth of the reasoning of Examiner on the inefficiency of the State Prison, as a mode of punishment, and demonstrates that on some minds, the fear of death is incomparably more influential than that of imprisonment even for life.

In one of the western counties of this state, a few years since, a coloured man was tried and convicted for a rape committed upon the body of a white girl.—The evidence against him appeared very strong to his counsel, who is one of the most eminent lawyers in the commonwealth, and he took occasion one day before the trial, to express his apprehension that he would be convicted, and to advise him to prepare for the event. The prisoner with great tranquility and sang froid replied, that if he should be so unlucky as to be found guilty, he had strength enough to do his share of work at Charleston for some years to come. His counsel perceiving his mistake, immediately undeceived him as to the punishment, which for this offence is capital, to the utmost astonishment and horror of the prisoner, who till that moment had securely reposed in the belief that the consequences of a conviction would only extend to confinement in the State Prison; he solemnly averred that he never should have committed the crime, if he had been aware that its punishment was death. He subsequently confessed to his counsel, that he had previously perpetrated the same crime upon four different females, whose sensibility had induced them to conceal his guilt rather than to publish their disgrace by prosecuting their remorseless ravisher.

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1818.
DIVISION ORDER.

In reviewing the incident of his command, the commanding general finds with regret that a practice has existed among officers of the army, of making public avowals of their feuds, among each other, in the shape of threats and personal denunciations. These acts on the one side have called for recrimination on the other, and the public has been made umpire in misunderstandings, in which it had no interest nor knowledge. This conduct, on the part of all engaged, is indecorous & unmilitary. It loosens the bonds of those who are bound to act in unison, and impairs the susceptibility of reputation, which should be the soul and inherent principle of a soldier. No man is worthy to be a leader of American troops, or the depository of the hopes of his inferior associates, who is not as free from stains on his own reputation, as from willingness to asperse that of others.

It is not expected that the army be exempt from the sources of collision which are common to all institutions; but it is less expected that men of gallantry and honor seek reputation in invective, or deem any thing reparation, which is procured at the expense of the dignity of the body of which they are members. Where regimental courts of honor cannot intervene, courts of enquiry are clothed with the express guardianship of the honor of the army, and there must be something ill in the cause that is not willing to submit to such reference.

The commanding general will be willing at all times to sanction such courts, and there are few duties more honorable to the officers, than to vindicate the reputation of an associate, or repress errors committed within their own body.

In future, therefore, the commanding general expressly prohibits all reference in the public prints to the feuds among officers in whatever shape they may be published. He adverts to no particular instance; the existence of the custom has been an excuse for its continuance. To the truly honorable, the appeal alone is sufficient; the prohibition is given that there may be no error in future, that the army may be identified in one character, as it is embarked in one cause, and that the denunciation of one of its members may be considered as an outrage to the whole.

By order of Major General BROWN.

TH. S. JESSUP,
Acting Adj. Gen. Northern Division.

ADJUT. AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE.

February 21, 1818.
GENERAL ORDER.

All publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private and personal nature, are prohibited. Any newspaper publication or hand bill, of such a character, will be cause for arrest of an officer, and foundation of charge against him. It is made the duty of all officers, having the power, to arrest and prefer evidence for charge on such publication; and, whenever such charge is preferred, one specification of which will be the violation of this regulation, the proper authority will bring the officer to trial before a general court martial.

By order,
D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

From the Washington City Gazette.
CASE OF MR. MEADE.

We have just perused all the documents communicated to Congress by the President in the case of Mr. Meade.

By these it appears that Mr. Meade was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1778; that he went to Spain, in 1803, to claim restitution of property at Buenos Ayres, in which claim he was unsuccessful; that he then established a commercial house at Cadiz, where he has, since that time resided, and for which port he held the station of navy agent of the United States from the year 1806 to the year 1817. He has a wife and nine children who at present reside in Philadelphia.

During the war which prevailed in the Peninsula, in consequence of the French invasion by Napoleon, Mr. Meade entered into large contracts, with the Spanish authorities, to furnish supplies, and was, at one period, in advance to them nearly 800,000 dollars. The government of Spain was still largely indebted to him, when, in 1811, he was appointed assignee to the estate of James W. Glass, of Cadiz, who had been declared bankrupt in England, in consequence of his connexion with the House of Hunter, Rainey, & co. of London, against whom a commission of Bankruptcy had issued.

Having settled all the affairs of the particular estate of Glass, there remained in Mr. Meade's hands about 52,000 dollars. By an order of the tribunal of commerce at Cadiz, to which he was, as assignee, responsible, he was directed to pay this sum into the king's treasury. John McDermot, as agent for Hunter, one of the English bankrupts, nevertheless brought suit against Mr. Meade for the same 52,000 dollars; and upon failure to pay them, and an allegation that he was about to leave Spain, Meade was, by direction of the same tribunal, sent to prison, where he has remained ever since.

The real secret of the transaction is simply this: Mr. Meade held securities of the Spanish government for money due him upon his former contracts, and it was in these securities, and not out of the actual funds of the estate of which he was the assignee, that he made the payment of the 52,000 dollars into the royal treasury. But the treasurer had acknowledged, by his official receipt, the payment was equivalent to specie, and that he would be answerable for the amount in specie to the order of the tribunal of commerce.

McDermot, as the agent of Hunter, is not willing to accept Spanish government securities in lieu of the

52,000 cash remaining in the hands of the assignee of Glass, and the government of Spain not being able to pay its debt to Meade, the assignee is obliged to satisfy the demand upon the whole, to the Spanish authorities. It is obvious that the Spanish authorities within Mr. Meade's account of the justice of his own public treasury, and transfer to him a responsibility which properly belongs to the royal treasury, who is one of their own officers. Can a man pride will not permit the Spanish ministry to acknowledge the paucity of their funds, and in the correspondence with Mr. Brown, our minister at Madrid, on the subject, they shuffle him off upon various pretexts, very disgraceful to the dignity of his catholic majesty.

New York, Feb. 22.

Major JOHN PAULDING is no more!!—The remains of this inflexible patriot and veteran, having received the last honors of his grateful countrymen. During the short period of his illness, which, from its commencement, he deemed mortal, a calm resignation to the divine will, joined with the conscious recollection of an honest heart, soothing the excruciating pains of the last maladies which terminated his existence and suppressed even the whisper of inquietude. He anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of a firm belief in a happy immortality.

The wide-spread grief which was conspicuous on this melancholy event, assembled a vast concourse of people, to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the saviours of our country.—On the 21 inst. at his residence in York town, after ceremonies of religion, which were performed by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in a solemn and impressive manner, the members of Courtland lodge of free and accepted masons received his mortal remains, and proceeded in a masonic procession, to the place of interment. Before the arrival at the grave, and by previous arrangement, the procession was joined by a corps of cadets from the military academy at West Point, accompanied by a band of appropriate music under the command of Lieut. Gardner, attended by lieutenants Mather and Storer. The meeting of the military with the masonic procession, together with the funeral dirge from the band of music, was a most interesting, sublime and impressive scene. The procession then moved to the grave where the usual masonic ceremonies were performed by Daniel W. Birdsall, W. M. in a manner highly honorable to himself, to the deceased brother, and the fraternity. The military honors immediately followed and closed the scene.

The alacrity and promptness which the gentlemen from the military academy exhibited in the performances of the day, reflected honor on themselves and the institution of which they are members more especially, as it evinced their high veneration for the virtue and incorruptible integrity of this revolutionary patriot and soldier. The active and indefatigable exertions of citizen W. B. Howard, esq. who conducted the movements on the mournful occasion, merit the cordial approbation of the public.

The extraordinary incidents which have marked the life of one we now deplore, need not be recapitulated; they still glow in the bosom of his fellow countrymen, who have not been insensible of his worth; he has received the thanks of millions of freemen, and the name of PAULDING, like his compatriots, WILLIAMS and VAN WERT, will ever maintain a conspicuous place among the worthies of the revolution.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

We have had put into our hands for publication, several intercepted letters, addressed to Gen. Martineau on the Spanish Maine, from Havana, which clearly show that the Royal Spaniards draw their essential warlike stores direct to the United States, for their operations in the colonies; that the occupation of Amelia Island, by the Patriots, gave the most serious harm and effectual annoyance to the royal party at Havana, whose credit began to sink immediately after the information of their establishment having been received there, and which shook the credit of Ferdinand to such a degree (as appears by these despatches) that he could no longer be negotiated at Havana; that the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico was rendered so unsafe as to endanger the trans-

of goods in Spanish bot-
tles, which was then at-
tempted to be effected in British and Amer-
ican vessels.

Wash. City Gaz.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

We were not a little surprised to find the following passage, in a late speech of the Governor of Kentucky, to the Legislature of that State. When an evil of such a character, has risen to such a height as to call for this public notice, it must be presumed to have gained no inconsiderable degree of enormity. The politicians of that State boast much of their ardent attachment to re-
publicanism, and their strong love for freedom. Corruption is the deadly enemy of both. And the prospect is not very flattering for a community which has existed for so short a time, and has already produced an evil of such baneful nature to every thing connected with the purity of Republicanism. The truth is, people who boast much are often too justly liable to strong suspicions. What said Mons. Fauchet, may be expected from the old age of a government, whose infancy is so corrupt.

EXTRACT.

I regret the necessity of once more pressing on your attention the anti-republican and highly criminal practice of selling offices, which is becoming too common, indeed, in this State. Shall the public offices in the republic of Kentucky be an article of sale in the market, or the reward of qualifications and integrity? This is the question to be decided. If this practice is sanctioned, or even winked at, it will prove, that while we profess, that the road to public station is open to all, the poor as well as the rich, that they are, in fact, confined exclusively to the latter.—The prevalence of such practices, especially, if countenanced, is evidence of the decline, if not of the State, of the republican purity of the government. I therefore recommend a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enactment of severe penalties, and effectual provisions to suppress this pernicious and illicit traffic.

ADDRESS OF THE SENECA INDIANS

To his Excellency, Derwitt Clinton, Governor of the State of N. York. February 14th, 1818.

FATHER—We learn from your talk delivered at the great council fire at Albany, your opinion of the condition and prospects of your red children.

FATHER—We feel that the hand of our God, has long been heavy on his red children. For our sins he has brought us low, and caused us to melt away before our white brothers, as snow before the fire. His ways are perfect; he regardeth not the complexion of man. God is terrible in judgment.—All men ought to fear before him.—He putteth down and buildeth up, and none can resist him.

FATHER—The Lord of the whole earth is strong; this is our confidence. He hath power to build up as well as to pull down. Will he keep his anger forever? Will he pursue to destruction the workman of his own hand, and strike off the face of men from the earth, whom his care hath so long preserved through so many perils?

FATHER—We thank you that you feel anxious to do all you can to the perishing ruins of your red children. We hope, Father, you will make a fence strong and high around us, that wicked white men may not come at us at once, but let us live as long as we can. We are persuaded you will do this for us, because our land is laid waste and trodden down by every beast; we are feeble and cannot resist them.

FATHER—We are persuaded you will do this for the sake of our white brothers, lest God, who has appeared so strong in building up white men, and pulling down Indians, should turn his hand and visit our white brothers for their sins, and call them to an account for all the wrongs they have done them, and all the wrongs they have not prevented that was in their power to prevent, to their poor red brothers who have no helper.

FATHER—Would you be the father of your people, and make them good and blessed of God, and happy, let not the cries of your injured red children, ascend into his ears against you.

FATHER—We desire to let you know that wrong information hath reached your ears.—Our western brothers have given us no land.—You will learn all our mind.

From the Telegraph.

Captain Mitchell, the master of the piratical schooner mentioned under the Norfolk head in yesterday's paper, came to this city last Friday evening, leaving his crew and officers in a sloop which put into Curdis' creek, and was immediately arrested by a very vigilant magistrate, Samuel Cole, Esq. & committed to jail for further examination. On Sunday afternoon the sloop arrived with the argument, crew, and officers of the schooner. The officers were committed to prison by the aforesaid magistrate, and sloop taken possession of by Capt. Beard of the Baltimore Revenue Cutter. Many circumstances have transpired to strengthen the belief, that the schooner was fitted out for piratical purposes.—It has been stated by some of the crew that they remained in the Chesapeake for the purpose of intercepting a schooner bound down from Baltimore; also to intercept a brig fitting out in Alexandria for the East Indies with specie.—If these rumors be true it really is a fortunate circumstance that these privateersmen have been thus early arrested in their career. The following is a copy of Captain Mitchell's instructions (verbatim.)

"Article of agreement and of instructions to Capt. J. I. Mitchell, his officers and crew, on board the schooner Harriot, of Norfolk, whereof the said Mitchell is at present master, and bound on a cruise as a Patriot privateer under a lawful Buenos Ayrean commission against the old Spanish dominions, &c. &c. To take and make good prizes of Spanish property that they may meet with on land or sea, and not to infringe on any other government without necessity forces the same, and then to make proper acknowledgement for so doing—the property taken to be divided in the following manner, that is to say, one half to the owner or owners of the privateer, fourteen shares to Capt. Mitchell, eight shares to his first officer, seven shares to his second officer, and so on in proportion—the sailors each two shares. If cash taken, to be divided on board as above. The owners share held safe until a favorable opportunity to ship it home to Philadelphia, or New-York, or Baltimore, or Norfolk, with letters, &c. to be directed, to the care of Wm. Seymore, Norfolk, and Masdon & Bunker, Philadelphia, and Briscoe & Partridge in Baltimore, and Buckley & Abbott in New-York. Should you get a valuable prize you will accompany her on the capes of Delaware or Virginia, send a letter ashore by a pilot boat, making them declare secrecy on the occasion, and the business shall be immediately attended to by me or my friends as above named at the different places of their residence. If you have cash on board, keep it until you hear from me or my friend, who will attend to its safe conveyance on shore. Should you take a vessel that suits better for a privateer, make a change and keep the Harriot as tender, or let her go for herself. The cruise will continue as long as may best suit on all sides, say not longer than six months—the owner not to be at any more cost or expenses after leaving this port. You will be particular to write me to Wilmington in the state of Delaware, if you have an opportunity after you get off the W. I. or on your cruising ground, giving some account of your cruise, &c. Wishing you health and good luck, safe return, &c. I remain yours,

CHRISTOPHER L. BENNETT, Owner
Feb. 14 1818.

"Should you fall in with the Congress frigate U. States in your cruise and she is like to detain you, let my friend Cesar A. Rodney, one of our commissioners on board, see your instructions and inform him she is on a fair cruise, that I am interested, &c.

"N. B.—Should Mr. Rodney not be on board, Dr. Baldwin, the surgeon on board, is also my particular friend."

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

New-York, March 5.
By the Thomas Tenant, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Gibraltar papers to the 10th January.

Gibraltar, January.
An official dispatch has been received from Oran dated the 26th last month, which it appears

that the plague continues to desolate Bona and Constantine, and that it still rages in Algiers, where the deaths amount to 30 a day. We are particularly sorry to add, that this dreadful disease has spread to the towns of Blida, Media & Mina, all of them situated to the westward of Algiers, & the last within 25 leagues of Oran, no fewer than 10 individuals being daily carried off in each of these places. In consequence of this unpleasant intelligence, and the malady being expected shortly to extend to Oran, (if even it does not already exist there,) the measures of precaution will be enforced with increased rigour in this port.

The dispatch further confirms the intelligence of the Dey of Algiers having withdrawn to the Citadel of Caspa, and ascribes this determination to the many plots framed by the Jaissaries against his life. The Dey has also dismissed the Turkish soldiers who composed his guard, and black troops are now doing duty about his person.

About a month before the date of the dispatch the Bey of Oran had been strangled, the second in command thrown into confinement, and all the principal officers changed. The new Bey, a Turk of the name of Cassan, arrived at Oran from Algiers on the 6th of December, with a retinue of 3000 persons. Twelve of his soldiers had died of the plague on the road.

The Algerine squadron, which had gone to sea on the 28th September with the plague on board, returned to Algiers on the 19th November and the ships were immediately laid up.

We learn by the arrival of the schooner Thomas Tenant from Gibraltar, that the American line of battle ship Franklin, of 74 guns, had arrived at Gibraltar from England, and had sailed in company up the Straights.—Two Portuguese frigates were at Gibraltar blockading Tunisian corsairs.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stewart, Roger Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store-house of the said Stewart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks.

Jan. 15. 1818

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John Linstead, administrator of Sarah Maccubin, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he do the notice required by law to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Maccubin late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

GEO. & JN. BARBER & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale.

Clover Seed,
White and Brown Tickenburgs,
Buckwheat,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen,
Long Lawns,
Cambric and Jackonet Muslin,
Satin Twine,
Plain and Figured Leno,
Dimities,
Ladies Plain and Trimmed Morocco and Kid Slippers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Port Wines,
Brandy, Spirit, Gin, and Old Whisky.

Susquehanna Pine Plank.
First quality Shingles.
All of which they will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers as usual.

March 12. 3w.

WARNING.

The subscribers give this public Notice, which they seriously request every person to regard, that they, as Executors of the late Francis T. Clements, are determined to prosecute, indiscriminately, every person who shall hereafter deal with the slaves of the said estate, or suffer them to harbour on their plantations, or in their houses, kitchens or quarters. Merchants, Shop keepers, &c. &c. in Annapolis, must attend to this notice.

S. Clements, } Ex'rs.
Joseph Green, }
March 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all persons indebted to the Corporation, that the subscriber is required, by an order of the Corporation, to cause suits to be brought against all those whose accounts are not settled and paid on or before the 27th March instant.

Wm. Alexander,
Clerk of the Corporation.
March 12. 3w.

FOR SALE.

A tract or parcel of land lying in Calvert County, on the Chesapeake bay, known by the name of Plumb Point, about 60 miles from Baltimore, containing about 237 acres more or less, well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco; there is a sufficiency of marsh and meadow land, also the greatest abundance of timber for the use of the place. The houses are out of repair, but may be put in order at a small expense. The great advantages that this property has, is having a Packet running from the landing every week from the 1st March until the 1st January, for the last eight years, and will continue here after to run. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 15th April next, it will be offered at public sale, on that day, or the first fair day thereafter, at the store of Mr. George G. Simmons, in Huntington, in said county, and if sold, due notice will be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living in Baltimore.

The above property will be shown by Mr. Birkhead, who resides on the property.

Feb. 26. James Heighe, ts.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphy, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphy, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphy late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphy,
(now Thomas) administratrix.
March 5. 2

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the following sums; and announce to the Public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland, \$10
— the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side, 8
— the second best do. with do. 6
— the best steer, not more than four years old, 8
— the best pair of working cattle, 8
— the best ram of the long woolled breed, 4
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed, 6
— the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do. 4
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, 5
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do. 5
— the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, 5
— the best work Horse, not more than 6 years, 8
— the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years, 6
— the best Colt, not more than 3 years old, 5
No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, \$3
— the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2
— the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2
— the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 1

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention, \$10
To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind, 8
To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, \$10
For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm, 8
For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants, 5
For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty five plants, 4
Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and should not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performance, shall be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding both if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured that the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary.
March 5, 1818. 2

POETS CORNER

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14. From the Athenaeum.

Valentine was an ancient presbyter of the church: he suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Claudius II, at Rome: being beaten with clubs, and then beheaded, about the year 270.

"The day Saint Valentine,
When maids are brisk, and at the break
of day

Start up and turn their pillows, curi-
ous all

To know what happy swain the fates
provide

A mate for life. Then follows thick
discharge

Of true love knots, and sonnets nicely
penned,

But to the learned critic's eye no verse,
But prose distracted." HURDIS.

The first inventor of this custom, (observes Mr. Hutchinson) must have been some benevolent female, who studied to encourage the intercourse of the sexes; for by such means intimacies might arise, productive of love and marriage engagements; or otherwise the first design of those lots was, that those who shared in the dances and diversions, might have their proper partners assigned, without hazarding the confusion & displeasure which must necessarily arise in the liberty of choice.

"The following beautiful stanzas by Mrs. Robinson are an exception—
No tales of love to you I send,
No hidden flame discover,
I glory in the name of friend,
Disclaiming that of lover
And now hush each fond sighing youth,
Repeats his vows of love and truth,
Attend to this advice of mine—
With caution choose a Valentine.

Heed not the lip, who loves himself,
Nor let the cake your love obtain,
Choose not the miser for his pelf,
The drunkard heed with cold dis-
dain,

The prodigal with caution shun,
His rare of ruin soon is run,
To none of these your heart incline,
Nor choose from them a Valentine.

But should some generous youth ap-
pear,
Whose honest mind is void of art,
Who shall his maker's laws revere,
And serve him with a willing heart;
Who owns fair Virtue for his guide,
Nor from her precepts turns aside;
To him at once your heart resign,
And bless your faithful Valentine.

Though in this wilderness below
You still imperfect bliss shall find,
Yet such a friend shall share each woe,
And bid you be to Heaven resigned:
While Faith unfolds the radiant prize,
And Hope still points beyond the skies,
At life's dark storms you'll not repine,
But bless the day of Valentine.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND GIRL.

[COMMUNICATED]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in New-Haven.

"On my return from your city, I tarried a short time at Hartford, & visited the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. I should have treasured oftener on the urbanity of the reverend instructor, and his amiable associate, if I had not been deterred by a fear of retarding the improvement of their pupils, for whose welfare and proficiency I felt a peculiar regard. Their promptitude, readiness of apprehension, and docility, notwithstanding the obstacles to their advancement in knowledge, excited, in my mind, mingled emotions of pleasure and compassion. They are certainly interesting objects; and if I were required to prove the immaturity of the human soul, by a single instance, I would point to one of the inmates of that Asylum, and inquire, whether the intelligence that animates his eye, is not the effect of an ethereal energy?

"If proofs of vigorous intellect in the deaf and dumb, are admirable, how much more wonderful are evidences of a similar nature, in persons who suffer the additional misfortune of being blind?

"I heard a benevolent lady mention the name of Julia Bruce, a girl about 11 years old, living in the vicinity of Hartford, who is afflicted with the triple calamity of blindness, deafness, and dumbness, having lost the senses of sight and hearing, by the violence of a typhus fever, at the age of 4 years. On visiting her myself, I learned that the extreme poverty and the obscurity of her parents, have prevented her from being known or particularly noticed, except by the charitable ladies of the town, and a few gentlemen, who have been induced, by motives of curiosity, to examine her conduct. The following facts and little anecdotes, I relate for your amusement.

"Her form and features are regular and well proportioned. Her temper is mild and affectionate. She is much attached to her infant sister, often passes her hand over the mouth and eyes of the child, in order to ascertain whether it is crying, and soothes its little distresses with all the assiduity and success of a talkative or musical nurse. All objects which she can readily handle, she applies to her lips, and rarely fails of determining their character. If any thing is too large for examination in this way, she makes her fingers the interpreters of its nature and properties, & is seldom mistaken. She will beat apples or rather fruit from the tree, and select the best with as much judgment as if she possessed the faculty of sight. She often wanders in the fields, and gathers flowers, to which she is directed by the pleasantness of their odour. Her sense of smelling is remarkably exquisite, and appears to be an assistant guide with her fingers and lips.

"A gentleman, one day, gave her a small fan. She inquired of her lips what it was; and on being informed, returned it into the gentleman's pocket. The mother observed, that Julia already possessed one fan: she probably thought that another would be superfluous. The gentleman gave the same fan to a neighbouring girl, whom Julia was in the habit of visiting—She went, a few days after, to visit her companion, whose toys she passed under the review of her fingers and lips, and among other things, the fan, the identity of which she instantly discovered, and again restored to the pocket of the gentleman, who happened to be present.

"She feels and admires mantle-piece ornaments, and never breaks or injures the most brittle furniture, even in a strange room.

"She is as obedient as other children in general. The jar of her mother's foot upon the floor effectually prevents the commission of a fault; but she easily distinguishes the stamping of one of the children from that of her mother, and obeys or not, as she pleases.

"Her parents, as you may well suppose have not been able to indulge her in dress; but when she receives articles of clothing, or ornaments as presents, she is highly gratified to find that they resemble in form and fashion, those of her playmate. She has, as you perceive, a spice of female vanity! At a tea-table, she behaves with more gentility, than many a miss, who has the benefit of eyes, by which to adjust her motions and attitudes.

"In short, this poor girl, in her calamitous state, exhibits so much good-nature, vivacity and intelligence, that I sincerely wish some plan could be devised to furnish her with instruction. The very thought, you will say, is visionary. Perhaps it is; but her fingers are so expert, that possibly she might be taught by means of letters raised, or in some way rendered susceptible to the touch. Would not Charity and Philosophy be well employed in making this child an object of attention?

"She might certainly be taught to use a needle skilfully. She has made a vandyke for her cat, a bonnet for her doll, and some other little things of curious workmanship.

"A gentleman once made several experiments with a view to satisfy himself whether she really had the discernment, which she was reported to possess. Among other arts for effecting his object, he pretended to carry away her infant sister. She immediately detected the cheat, by ascertaining that his umbrella remained upon the table. She then went out of the door, and picked the head of a large thistle in full bloom, brought it in, smelling of it as she came, and offered it to the gentleman, apparently as a nosegay. He reached out his hand to receive it; but, instead of giving it, she archly pricked his hand, by way of retort for his freedom in testing her sagacity."

* Probably to discover whether the mouth be distorted, or there are any tears on the cheek.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy, &c.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 29.



ON MONDAY THE SECOND MARCH

THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY

COMMENCED DRAWING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN THIRTY DRAWINGS.

The Splendid Scheme contains the following

GRAND CAPITALS:

\$ 50,000, \$ 20,000, \$ 10,000,
3 of \$ 5,000.

Besides the above there are 100 Prizes of \$ 1,000, equal to

\$ 100,000,

ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

Together with a large proportion of 500, 100, &c.

15,000 Tickets in the Scheme.

One and three fourths blanks to a prize.

Lowest Prize TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$ 30.

Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Who sold Ticket No. 3,320, which drew on the last new-year's day

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

\$ 100,000,

And Ticket No. 10,323, which drew but a few days since the

SPLENDID CAPITAL OF

\$ 30,000,

Each drawing will be duly received and Tickets examined gratis.

Orders by mail (post paid) enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets promptly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. M. ALLEN, & Co.

151 Market-street, Baltimore.

March 5.

4w.

MR. BOND'S

Account of Botany Bay,
&c.

(Price one Dollar.)

In consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for copies of this publication, a sixth edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned author in person. To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered copies.

Prince regent, duke of York, duke of Kent, duke of Sussex, duke of Cambridge, duke of Devonshire, duke of Newcastle, duke of Argyll, marquis of Tweeddale, marquis of Thomond, marquis of Donegal, marquis of Northampton, lord Annesley, lord Cairn, lord Mayo, lord Northland, lord Lifford, lord Fingal, lord Lake, lord Glasgow, lord Glenbervie, lord Glenworth, lord Bantrey, baron Gifford, baron Hotham, bishop of Salisbury, bishop of Dublin, lord Amherst, ambassador to China, her majesty princess Elizabeth, duchess of York, duchess of Wellington, dowager duchess of Rutland, dowager lady de Clifford, dowager countess Liverpool, &c.

Georgetown, printed by H. B. Blagrove.

March 5.

3t.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse" This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

Feb. 21, 1818.

On application by petition of George Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1818.

George Kirby, admr.

Feb. 26.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William C. Brent, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1818.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Exr.

Feb. 19.

Public Sale
Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, the subscriber, with leave of the Court, will sell, on the first day of March, instant, at ten o'clock, the dwelling of John Carter, deceased, situate on the property of Joseph Selby, late of Anne-Arundel county, and now in the possession of the said Selby, containing 300 acres of land, more or less. The above land is on it a comfortable dwelling house, and other necessary out buildings, it has on it a choice collection of fruit trees, is well wooded and has an excellent landing—making it convenient to carry produce and marketing to the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. The land is well adapted to the growth of tobacco and all kinds of grain, and is particularly suited to the early growth of all kinds of market stuffs. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving with two approved securities, and interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Thomas Sellman, Trustee.

March 5.

ATTENTION!

The subscribers want immediately a person who understands the management of a Brick Yard, and who can mould, set and burn bricks; likewise four labourers, whom they will employ by the month or year, and to whom they will give liberal wages.

WM. ROSS.

PHILIP CLAYTON.

Annapolis, March 5.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establishment of the People's Monitor, from Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be published every Saturday, as formerly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknowledges that his principles are fully Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to be long, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the expected and unpleasant result of the elections in some of the districts on this Shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and indifference in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the feelings of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish, and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talents and Counsels of his Patrons and Friends.

But such a paper need not be exclusively confined to political subjects. Instruction and amusement of another kind may be communicated; such as Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures, Trades, Treaties upon the Arts and Sciences, Sketches of History, Geographical and Biographical Customs, Manners, and Religious and Moral Essays, furnish a variety of interesting matter, which the Editor will always be careful to select the most agreeable pieces, for the Entertainment and Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he submits his Prospectus to a perusal, whom he understands to be more liberal than enlightened; and by his diligence and attention, he deserves the patronage and friendship which they may feel an inclination to bestow.

CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer will be published, printed, on a large sized paper, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Any persons will be made to receive the earliest information by the post, and the utmost care taken to transmit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRABAM

Easton, December 1817.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

LAW OF MARYLAND,

Passed December session, 1817.

AN ACT

To provide for building Bridges over Patuxent River.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, by the petitions of a number of inhabitants of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel counties, that it would tend greatly to their accommodation and convenience, and to that of the public generally, if bridges were erected over the Patuxent river at Queen-Anne, and at the two fording places called the Governor's Bridge, and the Priest's Ford, therefore.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the levy courts of Prince-George's county, and Anne-Arundel county, are hereby authorised and empowered, to assess and levy upon not exceeding fourteen hundred dollars, on the assessable property in their respective counties, the time of laying their next county rates, together with the commission for collecting the same, which said assessment shall be made, levied, collected and paid, to the commissioners appointed by this act, or to their order, as soon as the same shall become payable by law, follows, to wit: To the commissioners for building the bridge at Queen-Anne, a sum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars; to the commissioners for building the bridge at the Governor's Bridge, a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars; to the commissioners for building the bridge at the Priest's Ford, a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars; and in case the collector shall refuse or neglect to do the same, the said commissioners shall have the same remedy for recovering the same as is prescribed by the act, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors, passed November session, seventeen hundred and ninety seven; Provided, that before the said commissioners for building either of said bridges shall be entitled to receive any money levied in virtue of this act, they shall enter into bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of double the sum to be levied by their use in the respective counties of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel, for the faithful discharge of their duties as commissioners for building the bridge, to which they are appointed, which said bonds shall be lodged with the clerks of the county courts of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel counties respectively, and may be sued as any public bonds now are, and a certified copy of said bonds, under the seal of either of the county clerks aforesaid, shall be evidence in any court of law or equity in this state.

And be it enacted, That the following persons are appointed commissioners for building said bridges, to wit: for building the bridge at Queen-Anne, Joseph W. Pettit and Samuel Tyler, of Prince-George's county, and Joseph N. Skett and James Sanders, of Anne-Arundel county; for building the bridge at the Governor's Bridge, Dennis Boyd and George Tyler, of Prince-George's county, and James Iglehart and James Hodges, of Anne-Arundel county; and for building the bridge at the Priest's Ford, Benjamin Ogle, William Bowie, of Prince-George's county, and Thomas W. Hall, John Duvall, of Anne-Arundel county; and the said commissioners, or a majority of those appointed for the purpose of building each of said bridges, are authorised and empowered, as soon as they may be convenient, to cause the bridges to be built of sound and durable materials, and completed in the best and most substantial manner, and they, or a majority of them, may this act fully authorised and empowered, to agree with a contractor or contractors for each of said bridges, or they may purchase materials, and hire workmen and

labourers to complete the same, as they in their discretion may think best, and in either case the said bridge or bridges shall be built and completed under the immediate direction and superintendence of the said commissioners, or a majority of them.

3. And be it enacted, That if either of said commissioners shall die, or remove out of the county in which he is a commissioner, before the completion of the bridge for the purpose of building which he is appointed commissioner, or shall refuse to act, the commissioner who shall have been appointed to act with him may appoint some other person resident of the county in which he was a commissioner, to act in his place, and the person so appointed shall have the same powers and authorities as are vested in the said commissioners by this act.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners appointed to each of said bridges, or one of them, shall render to the justices of the levy courts of the said counties respectively, at their levy courts next after the expenditure of said monies, a true, full and fair account of all the money by them laid out and expended by virtue of this act, in building and completing the said bridges, and that the said levy courts, in the respective counties, shall make such compensation to the said commissioners as they in their judgment shall think proper.

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance and return of process issued from the courts of one county to the officers of another.

Whereas, the trial of causes, civil and criminal, is often delayed by the irregular manner in which process is conveyed from the courts of one county to the officers of another county, and by the want of convenient proof of the delivery of such process to the officers to whom the same is directed, as well as by the frequent neglect of such officers to serve and return such process; and it appears to be necessary, for the speedy and due administration of justice, that an effective remedy should be provided in that behalf, therefore.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the clerk or register of any court within this state, who shall be required to issue any original or judicial writ, subpoena, summons, or other process, to be served in any other county than that in which such court shall usually hold its session, shall issue such process accordingly, directed to the sheriff, coroner or other proper officer, of such other county to whom the same ought to be directed, and shall immediately enclose such process in a letter or cover, sealed up and addressed to the clerk of such other county, and on the back thereof shall endorse his name as clerk of the county, and shall forthwith deposit the same in the nearest post office, to be conveyed by the ensuing mail to the post office at the place in which, or nearest to which, the clerk of such other county shall reside; and in such letter or cover shall be written the usual docket entry of such process, so as to show the parties concerned and the nature and purpose thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the respective counties of this state, to attend at or send to the post offices nearest to their residence, at least once a week, and inquire for letters and covers addressed to them; and if such letters or covers shall contain any writ or process directed to the sheriff, coroner, or other officer, of their respective counties, they shall immediately endorse the time when they received the same, and with all convenient speed deliver the same to the sheriff, or other officer, to whom the same may be directed; and shall also endorse thereon the time when the same shall be so delivered to such officer.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every such clerk, who shall receive and deliver any writ or process, in manner and form aforesaid, to transmit by the mail, and in due time before the session of the court to which such process shall be returnable, a certificate, under his hand and seal of of-

fice, setting forth the receipt of such process, (which he shall describe in the manner in which it is written in the letter or cover which contained the same) the time when he received the same, the delivery thereof to the officer to whom it was directed, and the time of such delivery; which certificate he shall seal up and address to the clerk or register of the court to which the process is made returnable, and deposit the same in the nearest post office, to be conveyed to such clerk accordingly, endorsing his name thereon as herein before directed; and such certificate, in all proceedings relating to the sheriff, or other officer, to whom any such writ or process was directed, shall be competent and sufficient evidence to prove the delivery of such process to such officer.

4. And be it enacted, That the expense of postage incurred by the said respective clerks and registers, and a reasonable compensation for their services in the performance of the duties required by this act, shall be allowed to them by the levy courts of their respective counties; and the letters and covers relating to such writs or other process, and to such certificates, shall be produced to the levy courts, and be considered by them as the evidence of such expense, and of the services necessary to have been rendered in receiving, delivering and certifying, the process which may have been contained therein.

5. And be it enacted, That every clerk or register who shall neglect or delay to perform the several duties hereby required, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every refusal or neglect, to be recovered by bill of indictment in the proper court of the county in which he shall officiate, and to be applied to the use of this state.

6. And be it enacted, That if any sheriff, coroner, or other officer, to whom any such writ or other process shall be directed and so delivered, shall neglect or delay to serve the same, and to make a due return thereof to the court to which the same shall be returnable, on or before the second day of the session of such court, such neglect or delay shall be considered and adjudged a contempt of the court, and such sheriff, coroner, or other officer, shall for such contempt forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and such court shall cause due entry to be made on the record of their proceedings of the issuing, transmitting and delivery, of any such writ or other process, and of the neglect or delay of such officer to make due return thereof, and of the adjudication of such neglect, as a contempt of the court, and of the fine imposed upon such officer in consequence thereof; and such court shall thereupon order a transcript of such entry to be transmitted to the justices of the county court of the county wherein such sheriff, coroner, or other officer, shall reside; and the justices of the same county court, to whom the said transcript shall be transmitted, or any one or more of them, shall forthwith cause such sheriff, coroner, or other officer, to appear before them, or otherwise to be brought before them by process of attachment, and require him to pay the said fine, or commit him to the prison of their county until the payment thereof, and of the fees lawfully accruing by such proceeding; and such fine shall be paid to the clerk of such court, and accounted for by him to the treasurer of his respective shore, in like manner as other sums of money received by him for the use of this state; and if the officer so offending be the sheriff, he shall be committed to the coroner of the county, in whose custody he shall remain, without bail or mainprize, until the payment of the fine and fees aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That it may be lawful for every such sheriff, coroner, or other officer, to return any writ or other process, so directed to him to be served, to the clerk of the court to which the same is made returnable, by the mail, in a letter or cover sealed up and duly addressed; but the non-return of such process, by the time herein before limited, shall not be excused by any evidence which such sheriff, coroner, or other officer,

may offer to prove that such writ or process was deposited in the post office to be so transmitted, except the positive affidavit, in writing, of such officer himself, setting forth substantially the process so transmitted, the return endorsed thereon, the manner in which the same was covered and addressed, and the actual time when the same was deposited in the post office; and if the justices of the court, before whom such sheriff, coroner, or other officer, shall appear, or be brought by process of attachment as aforesaid, shall be satisfied of the facts contained in such affidavit, and that such process was deposited in the proper post office in due time, to be transmitted to the court, to which the same was made returnable, then and in such case the said justices may remit the fine aforesaid, and discharge such officer from the attachment on the payment of the costs arising from the proceedings had and made in consequence of the non-return of the writ or process herein before mentioned; and the said justices shall direct such affidavit to be filed, and their judgment in relation thereto to be entered on the record of their proceedings; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect the remedy given to the party grieved by the first section of the "Act relative to the administration of justice," passed at December session eighteen hundred and fifteen, for the neglect or delay of any such sheriff, coroner, or other officer, in not making a due return of process directed and delivered to him as aforesaid.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stuart, Regor Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store-house of the said Stuart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.
Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John Linstead, administrator of Sarah Macubin, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Macubin late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

John Linstead, admr.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly and a decree of the high court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 30th day of March, instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of John Cross, deceased, formerly the property of Joseph Selby, all that tract of Land, lying on Deep creek, in Anne Arundel county, called Selby's Lot, containing 300 3/8 acres of land, more or less. The aforesaid land has on it a comfortable dwelling house, and other necessary out buildings; it has on it a choice collection of fruit trees; is well wooded and has an excellent landing—making it convenient to carry produce and marketing to the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. The soil is well adapted to the growth of tobacco and all kinds of grain, and is particularly suited to the growth of all kinds of market stuffs. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Thomas Selman, Trustee.
March 5.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE
EASTON GAZETTE,
And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establishment of the People's Monitor, from Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be published every Saturday, as formerly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknowledges that his principles are purely Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to be long, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the unexpected and unpleasant return of the elections in some of the districts on this Shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and idle confidence in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, not improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the free spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish; and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talents and Counsels of his Patrons and Friends.

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CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer will be handsomely printed, on a large sized paper, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Arrangements will be made to receive the earliest information by the mails, and the utmost care taken to transmit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Easton, December 1817.

purpose of attacking the detachment from this state, before they effected a junction with the main body at the latter place. Our troops left Hartford, on the 20th or 21st inst. Should the above account be true, and the Savages not stand their ground, the Georgia boys will soon give a good account of them.

The disaster which Maj. Montgomery is said to have sustained we hope and believe to be entirely unfounded. Had such an unfortunate event occurred, it would have reached us at an earlier period, and through a more authentic channel.

A letter from Port a Platt, dated the 27th January, gives an account of a tremendous hurricane that took place the latter part of December; whole villages have fallen a sacrifice to its fury. The schooner America, was driven on shore; cargo and crew saved—vesel lost.—Capt. Merritt died a few days after with the fever. Three other vessels, two at Port a Platt, and one at Congreave, shared the same fate. The ship Laconia, of Philadelphia, was to sail for New York about the 17th ult.

N. Y. Gaz.

MRS. ANN MERRIKEN, Milliner and Mantua-Maker, FROM BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs her friends of the city of Annapolis, and the community in general, that she has taken the store formerly occupied by Childs & Shaw, (Merchants), adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans & Iglehart, where she intends carrying on both the Milliner's, and Mantua Making Business. She has and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of Plain and Dress Bonnets, with a variety of different kinds of imported Laces, and a few Fancy Toys for Children. Mrs. M. will sell both Plain and Dress Bonnets as low as they can be bought in Baltimore, and will ensure them to be of as good qualities, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

March 19, 1818.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscriber's lands lying on the Patuxent, or hauling the sea at his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determined after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benjamin McCarty.
March 19, 1818. 3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 13th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, part of two

Tracts of Land,

Called Nathan's Rest and Williams's Discovery, containing 99 3/4 acres, more or less. These lands lie adjoining the waters of Stoney creek, about one half in woodland, and the greater part enclosed under a chestnut fence. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn and rye, and most kinds of early market-stuffs, and is convenient to the Baltimore market. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with sundry out-houses, a large garden well enclosed, and a small orchard of apple and peach trees. The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved securities, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Charles Waters, Trustee.
March 19.

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.
Agreeably to public notice by the Seniors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough; when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, on Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
J. B. Semmes, Secretary.
Dec. 4, 1817.



ON MONDAY THE SECOND MARCH THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY

COMMENCED DRAWING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN THIRTY DRAWINGS.

The Splendid Scheme contains the following

GRAND CAPITALS:

\$ 50,000, \$ 20,000, \$ 10,000,
3 of \$ 5,000.

Besides the above there are 100 Prizes of \$ 1,000, equal to

\$ 100,000,

ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

Together with a large proportion of 500, 100, &c.

15,000 Tickets in the Scheme.

One and three fourths blanks to a prize.

Lowest Prize TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$ 30.

Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Who sold Ticket No. 3,320, which drew on the last new-year's day

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

\$ 100,000,

And Ticket No. 10,323, which drew but a few days since the

SPLENDID CAPITAL OF

\$ 30,000,

Each drawing will be duly received and Tickets examined gratis.

Orders by mail (post paid) enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets promptly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. M. ALLEN, & Co.

151 Market-street, Baltimore.

March 5.

By his excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the employ of a certain Charles Shriver, late of Anne-Arundel county, has been charged with committing a Rape on the body of a certain Elizabeth Atkinson, of Anne-Arundel county, on the twenty-fifth day of February last: And whereas, it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of any county in this State the said NEGRO DICK.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of four weeks.

March 19.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered, and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon. Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.
March 5.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
Feb. 21, 1818.

On application by petition of George Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1818.

George Kirby, admr.

Feb. 26.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William C. Brent, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1818.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Re'r.

Feb. 19.

GEO. & JN. BARBER & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

Clear Seed,
White and Brown Tickleburgs,
Burlaps,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen,
Long Lanes,
Cambric and Jackson Muslin,
Satin Twine,
Plain and Figured Leno,
Dimities,
Ladies Plain and Trimmed Morocco,
and Kid Slippers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Port Wines,
Brandy, Spirit, Gin, and Old Whiskey,
Susquehanna Pine Plank,
First quality Shingles.

All of which they will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers as usual.

March 12. 2 3w.

WARNING.

The subscribers give this public Notice, which they seriously request every person to regard, that they, as Executors of the late Francis T. Clements, are determined to prosecute, indiscriminately, every person who shall hereafter deal with the slaves of the said estate, or suffer them to harbour on their plantations, or in their houses, kitchens or quarters. Merchants, Shop-keepers, &c. &c. in Annapolis, must attend to this notice.

S. Clements, } Ex'rs.
Joseph Green, }
March 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all persons indebted to the Corporation, that the subscriber is required, by an order of the Corporation, to cause suits to be brought against all those whose accounts are not settled and paid on or before the 27th March instant.

Wm. Alexander,
Treas'r. of the Corporation.
March 12. 3w.

FOR SALE.

A tract or parcel of land lying in Calvert County, on the Chesapeake bay, known by the name of Plumb Point, about 60 miles from Baltimore, containing about 237 acres more or less, well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco; there is a sufficiency of marsh and meadow land, also the greatest abundance of timber for the use of the place. The houses are out of repair, but may be put in order at a small expence. The great advantages that this property has, is having a Packet running from the landing every week from the 1st March until the 1st January, for the last eight years, and will continue hereafter to run. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 15th April next, it will be offered at public sale, on that day, or the first fair day thereafter, at the store of Mr. George G. Simmons, in Huntington, in said county, and if sold, due notice will be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living in Baltimore.

The above property will be shown by Mr. Birkhead, who resides on the property.

James Heighe.
Feb. 26.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphy, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphy, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphy late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 28th day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphy,
(now Thomas) adm'r.

March 5.

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums the following sums, and announce to the Public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland; \$10
— the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side, 5
— the second best do. with do. 5
— the best steer, not more than four years old, 5
— the best pair of working cattle, 5
— the best ram of the long woolled breed, 5
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed, 5
— the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do. 5
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, 5
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do. 5
— the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, 5
— the best work Horse, not more than 6 years, 5
— the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years, 5
— the best Colt, not more than 3 years old, 5
No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 10
— the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2
— the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 3
— the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 1

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention, \$10
To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind 5
To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, \$10
For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm, 8
For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty-five plants, 5
For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants, 4
Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and should not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performance, shall be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding both if there be no merit yet the candidates may be assured that the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Secretary.

March 5, 1818.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1818.

No. 13.]

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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom after a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protectors and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of preventing such heinous offenses, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for any term of years, or for a longer term than he or she is bound to serve, or any person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the intent and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county where the said sale or sale be made, or conviction shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or to the discretion of the court, such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is a bona fide resident, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any contingency such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall purchase or receive on any contingency such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, shall be liable to indictment in the county where the said sale or sale be made, or conviction shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or to the discretion of the court, such servant or slave who may have been sold contrary to the provision of this act, to any person who is a bona fide resident, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore.

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ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county; within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear agreeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establishment of the People's Monitor, from Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be published every Saturday, as formerly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknowledges that his principles are purely Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to be long, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the unexpected and unpleasant return of the elections in some of the districts on this Shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and idle confidence in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, not improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the free spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish; and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talents and Counsels of his Patrons and Friends.

But such a paper need not be exclusively confined to political subjects. Instruction and amusement of another kind may be communicated; such as Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures and Trades, Treaties upon the Arts and Sciences, Sketches of History, Geographical and Biographical; Customs, Manners, and Religious and Moral Essays, furnish a rich variety of interesting matter from which the Editor will always be careful to select the most engaging pieces, for the Entertainment and Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he submits his Prospectus to a people, whom he undertands to be no less liberal than enlightened; and hopes by his diligence and attention, to deserve the patronage and friendship which they may feel an inclination to bestow.

CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer will be handsomely printed, on a large sized paper, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum; payable half yearly in advance. Arrangements will be made to receive the earliest information by the mails, and the utmost care taken to transmit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Easton, December 1817.

NOTICE.

Those persons, who have already enrolled their names for the purpose of forming a FIRE COMPANY, and others feeling an interest to promote this desirable object, are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Tavern on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

March 26, 1818.

The house near Severn ferry, in the occupation of Mr. Kirby was on Saturday last consumed by fire. It originated in the chimney, a spark from which communicated to the roof. The retired situation of the house, and the progress of the fire before it was discovered, rendered all attempts to save it fruitless. Mr. Kirby's loss was inconsiderable.

Philadelphia, March 20.
THE MAIL ROBBERS.

The third man concerned in the robbery of the mail, was yesterday committed to prison by Alderman Bartram, of this city; and most of the money taken from the mail has been recovered. It appears that the whole plan was formed here, that it was to have been executed on this side of the Susquehanna; but when the men arrived there, they concluded to cross the river, as there would be a greater chance of their getting to Baltimore undiscovered than to Philadelphia. After the detection of the two in Baltimore, the third immediately stepped on board the steam-boat, and arrived here on Saturday last. It appears that several were concerned in the plot; but they did not think it advisable, nor did they deem it necessary, for more than three to leave Philadelphia to make the attack. As soon as the third man arrived here, there was a meeting with those concerned in the plot, and on Monday morning, the money was distributed among them for the purpose of exchanging. Two of these men were detected that day whilst attempting to pass one of the notes; they had, however, exchanged between 400 and 500 dollars before detection. The proceeds of what they had exchanged were taken to the principal, and have since been recovered. On the following day the principal was taken, and on the next day four others. All but one were committed for trial; the principal will be sent to Baltimore, the other, we presume, will be tried here.

We cannot close this article, without noticing the vigilance of the police and the exertions made, in conjunction with Mr. Bailey, and the young men in this city, in the detection of the perpetrators and the recovery of the money. The promptness with which the inspectors of the prison aided in the detection of the principal perpetrator, also deserves to be noticed.

When we reflect, that in three days, nearly all the money has been recovered, and all concerned have been safely lodged in prison, we deem it unnecessary to make any comment on the activity and perseverance of those who assisted.

Franklin Gazette.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The plan for robbing the mail was conceived in this city, several weeks ago. John Alexander, John Thompson Hare, and Lewis Hare, left this city together for that purpose. Thomas Hare intended to have accompanied them but was prevented by indisposition.

John Alexander is the person who had possession of the pistols during the commission of the robbery. He borrowed them from Wood, who has been apprehended and committed to prison. One of the pistols, and the belt which were returned to him by Alexander, after his return to this city, were found on his person. Alexander gave the pistols to Thomas Hare, previous to leaving the city, who cleaned and loaded them. They intended to have robbed the mail the night before, but thought they were too far from Philadelphia. One of the pistols was left on the ground.

After the robbery, the three went on to Baltimore, where they arrived on Friday morning about daybreak. Alexander remained in Baltimore about eight hours. Having heard of the apprehension of his two associates, J. T. Hare and Lewis

Hare, he left Baltimore in the steam-boat, and arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last. He says that the amount of the plunder received by him, was less than 4000 dollars, in post and bank notes. Of this sum, about 2800 dollars have already been recovered. A canister containing about 900 dollars, he threw into a yard in the neighbourhood of the place where he resided. Some he had spent.

Wood acknowledged that he has about 500 dollars, but refuses to give it up. He says, they might as well attempt to rob the mail, as to take it from him.

Alexander at first denied his guilt; but the pair of pistols having been exhibited to him he became alarmed and desired to speak with the Attorney General. They went into a separate room, where he made a full confession. The facts stated by him were corroborated by the testimony of Thomas Hare, who together with Benj. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, were committed to prison.

Centinel.

Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Asylum will be open for the reception of another class of pupils, the 7th May next; and there will be room for a few in addition to those to whom a place has been already promised. Application must be made at least one month previous to the time above mentioned, and at the expiration of one month after that time, no pupil can be admitted till the ensuing year. It will be a peculiar advantage to the pupils to commence with the first lesson of the new class; and a punctual arrival at the time specified is strongly recommended. For terms of admission, and for further information concerning the Asylum, application may be made by letter (post paid) to either of the undersigned committee. And it is recommended that in every instance such application be made previous to the Deaf and Dumb person's visiting Hartford, with a view to admission; as cases have occurred, in which, from a want of sufficient information with regard to the regulations of the Asylum, it has been found necessary to refuse admission; and thereby the expense of a long and useless journey has been incurred. No pupil who has not already applied will be received for a less term than two years.

The public are also informed that in the course of the ensuing spring a report will be published of the progress of the Asylum during the first year after the commencement of instruction; and such information will be communicated as shall be thought important to give a just view of the institution, and of what may be expected from it.

DANIEL WADSWORTH, } Com'te.
MASON F. COGSWELL, }
ABEL FLINT, }

Hartford, Feb. 23, 1818.
Those printers throughout the United States who are friendly to this institution, are requested to insert the above communication in their respective papers.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Milledgeville, March 11.

Gentlemen—A report has this morning reached us, which we fear may be true, to this purport:

Gen. Gaines, with a few others, set off some time last month from Fort Early, to descend the River (Flint) to Fort Scott.

The report is, that the boat was staved on the 23th ult. Major Wright, (aid to General Gaines and son of Gov. Wright) with others, said to be drowned.

General Gaines was seen to reach the shore (by a man who gained the opposite side, and brings the report) but has not since been heard of, and is thought to have fallen into the hands of the hostile Indians.

Such is the rumor—we pray God it may not be true, but fear it is so.

To the Editors of the American.

If you have not been favored with other documents on the subject, you are at liberty to use this. It is extracted from a letter from my friend in Wilmington, received by Saturday's mail.

A. B.

WILMINGTON, 3D MO. 20TH.

Before this reaches you, you will probably hear of the desolation of property and human lives that yesterday took place near us. About half past 9 o'clock we were alarmed with a dreadful concussion—people instantly started from their houses

to learn the cause—but did not remain long in suspense; a most awful cloud of smoke in the direction of Dupont's powder works explained it. In about 10 or 15 minutes another explosion equally dreadful took place. After our meeting* had gathered about half an hour, a messenger arrived and informed us that a very great quantity of powder in a magazine was momentarily expected to explode, and it was advised that the inhabitants should raise all their windows, and leave their houses, as danger from their demolition was apprehended. Our meeting was instantly broken up—the vacant lots in town were occupied, and a dreadful state (to many) of suspense for about two hours ensued. At length we were informed no more danger was to be apprehended, and people returned home. After dinner two more with me went to the place—but dreadful such a scene as was there exhibited cannot be described, so as to convey an adequate idea of it—between 60 and 70,000 weight of powder were exploded—we saw the mangled bodies of 24 men, some without legs, others without arms; one entire body was thrown about one hundred yards, and must have ascended at least 150 feet in the air, over a hill and a wood on it—it then fell on a fence, broke all the rails but that at the bottom, when cut the body in two.

The number killed is not known. While we were there a person coming through a wood, perhaps 40 rods from the scene, picked up a hand blown off at the wrist, and part of a leg; fragments of bodies were scattered all around; in one spot was part of a head, with all the organs lying by it.

All the houses and barns near the place were either destroyed or greatly damaged, most of them unroofed, and many with the ends torn off. Trees on the opposite side of the creek, from the concussion and stone, were considerably broken. Five or six persons wounded—I saw three—one had a hand torn off; one burned most dreadfully, one with his leg so mangled as to make amputation necessary. Dupont is in New York—his family is not injured—his brother in law has an arm and collar bone broken.

* The writer was of the society of Friends, and it was their meeting day.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Copy of a letter from Joseph Brinkhurst, Esq. to Mr. H. Niles, dated, Wilmington, (Del.) 3d M. 20, 1818. Esteemed Friend,

Yesterday I gave thee a very hasty and confused account of the explosion of E. I. Dupont's powder mill. We then apprehended that the accident had occurred at the lower mills, and expected that Duplanty's M'Lane's and Simms' cotton mills were thrown down. But they are all safe—nothing but their windows were injured. The mischief began at the pounding mill of E. I. Dupont & Co's. upper works. Several men were at that mill, and one person discovered fire in the sleeve of one of the hands. He instantly darted out of the mill—exclaiming, "we are all lost!"—rushed on the race bridge, and pushed a man with him into the water, and under the bridge. This was all done in a moment, and the explosion took place while they remained under the bridge. The graining house and magazine were covered with a shower of fire, and made a terrible havoc of buildings and men. All the houses on a level with the works, were shattered to pieces—the fragments covering two acres. Mangled bodies and limbs were thrown in different directions, several hundred feet from the place of explosion. It is apprehended that thirty persons were killed, and twelve wounded—five of the latter dangerously. But the loss of lives cannot yet be accurately ascertained—because some who are missing may possibly have run from the place of danger, and be yet safe, but too much terrified to return. More than thirty persons are missing—My brother, B. Ferris, passed over the melancholy scene of ruins yesterday afternoon. He told me he saw mangled bodies, feet, legs and arms, in different directions, many hundred feet from the mills. In the woods, more than an eighth of a mile from the place of explosion, he saw a long piece, perhaps nine or ten inches, and several broad—on examination, he discovered a perfect ear attached to it. I state this, to show thee how the bodies were

mangled. The loss of property is most probably about thirty thousand dollars. This is my own estimate, from my knowledge of the buildings and information of the quantity of powder. I wish it may prove to be overated. E. I. Dupont's family are all safe, at least with very trifling injury. His brother-in-law, Delmas, who was supposed to have been killed, is likely to do well; his arm is fractured in two places, and his shoulder dislocated.

Our town was violently shaken, by the concussion of the air—and we were thrown into much alarm by many person coming into it, and running down the streets, crying, "Open your windows and come out of your houses—the magazine is expected to explode every moment, and it has sixty thousand wt. of powder in it." We concluded, very reasonably, that if the explosion of the pounding mill and grating house had caused such violent shocks, as we felt, the firing of the magazine would shake and ruin some of our houses. The people remained all hour in the streets before the error was corrected—it was the magazine which shook us so terribly. In haste, &c.

Charleston, March 11.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The regular trading ship Sally, Capt. Watson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 33 days from Liverpool. By her we have received Liverpool papers to the 29th January inclusive, nearly a month later than any advices hitherto come to hand. Their contents, notwithstanding, are rather uninteresting, as to political intelligence. The Regent's Speech to Parliament, on the 27th January, and some few other paragraphs, are all we find worth copying at present.

SPEECH

Of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tues, January 27, 1818.

My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte. Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, the most cordial assurances both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, & of their sympathy with his parental sorrow; & amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which the sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince continues to receive from foreign powers, the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity, has not been disappointed. The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our domestic industry, and the present state of public credit, affording abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was laboring, were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention, the state of the public income and expenditures; and he is most happy in

being able to assure you, that since you were last assembled in Parliament, the revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches. My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you that he has concluded Treaties with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the abolition of the slave trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a copy of the former treaty should be immediately laid before you; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

In these negotiations, it has been as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint addresses of the two Houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of public worship belonging to the established church, when compared to the increased and increasing population of the country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which the country, by the favor of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the sure and firm foundation of national prosperity.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—The French Journals received during the present week are chiefly filled with the debate of the Lower House on the proposed law for recruiting the French armies. It is not at all surprising that the discussions on the subject have been more than usually animated and interesting. To a military nation, such as France has recently been, every question which respects the army, touches all the springs of a Frenchman's most powerful emotions. The drama and realities of conquest and glory, as well as of defeat and subjugation, are revived by these debates, and the national vivacity which seemed to have slept during the former part of the Session, appears to all its accustomed vigor.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCE.

In our last week's publication we exhibited a proof of the prodigious increase of the export trade of this port, in the instances of the two articles of cotton stuffs and stockings. From the following statement it will appear that the increase in the import trade is not less extraordinary.

The whole import of Cotton into Great Britain in 1817, is estimated at 479,291 packages of various weights by computation 131,551,200 lbs. which at an average of 6d. per lb. would amount to nearly 10 millions sterling; a most astonishing sum for the raw materials of a single manufacture! The greater part of this immense importation has been brought into this port.

This quantity exceeds the import of 1815 and 1816, severally, by about 110,000 bags, weighing 41,000,000 lb. or upwards of 10 millions sterling. The greater part of this increase has arisen from the opening of the East India trade, which in extent and importance is thought, will soon rival that to the West Indies, as far as respects Liverpool.

The tempestuous weather we lately experienced on our coasts, has been felt in Holland, the Hague, on the 15th much damage was sustained. Large numbers were torn up by the roots, and the Capt. of a vessel which sailed the course of the night was overboard.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 6. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, in the room of Sir John Gore, Esq. resigned.

William and

We adverted, bellow which his institution; and the suspension of who persevered, their refractory conduct towards Placard has been by "A suspension which he endeavored to evade, by his behaviour of his grades, by abusing the Professors, and have incurred the the 28 tyros. gested, but not the immediate cution is this; th Chemistry and Dr. Hare, char, nearly so; for att whereas his lec later than usual, the "accustomed presentation and stated to have b subject, but cou which, according student's" own s tremely insulting. The consequence monstrants were faculty, and requi offensive express ing to do so, hav

It would appea cased, that the ch question, has been for this outrage, propriety, but th only given occasi

spirit of resentme nation, which mu terained long be of the fee, or eve with the Profess The characters a rest of the facult sailed, and in a m long smothered Smith, the Princip is particularly grounds totally the affair of the with respect to t saps.

Upon the whole mance of the sus we are sorry to s that self same spi and restlessness v faged itself in sev seminaries of lea unless it be put d authority and pub destroy the usefu

It is worthy of complaint as to a the non-continuan during the accusc is no dissatisfaction to the abilit the Professor, and appears, he may h course the same i consumes the usu classes.

Farmers Bank

24

The President an Farmers Bank of M dard a dividend of stock of said Bank nding the first and he sixth of April ne in the Western Sho Annapolis, and to t Eastern Shore at t aston, upon perso be exhibition of p by correct simpl By order of the B JONA. PI

March 26.

The editors of the American and America ryland Republics requested to publish without once a wee d transmit their a payment

Boot & S

The subscriber, fr tefully informs th polis and its vicin a BOOT and S or below the Store Church-street; w ye Work made inches, and will A share of public nkfully received d to.

JAN

March 26.

Police is he

For all persons in nation that the su by an order of t ne suits to be b ne whose accoun paid on or bet ant.

Wm Trans'r, of 1 March 12.

William and Mary College, Virginia.
We adverted lately to a little rebellion which has taken place in this institution, and has terminated in the suspension of 28 of the students who persevered, after admonition, in their refractory and disrespectful conduct towards the faculty. A placard has been published, signed by "A suspended Student," in which he endeavours to justify the behaviour of himself and his comrades, by abusing and criminating the Professors, all of whom seem to have incurred the sore displeasure of the 28 tyros. The grievance suggested, but not very distinctly, as the immediate cause of dissatisfaction is this: that the Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Dr. Hare, charges a full fee, or nearly so, for attending the classes; whereas his lectures commenced later than usual, and are not to have the accustomed duration. A representation and remonstrance are stated to have been made on this subject, but couched in language which, according to the "suspended student's" own showing, were extremely insulting and derogatory. The consequence was, that the remonstrants were called before the faculty, and required to retract the offensive expressions; and 28 refusing to do so, have been suspended. It would appear from this placard, that the charge of the fee in question, has been made a pretence for this outrage upon decorum and propriety, but that in truth it has only given occasion to venting a spirit of resentment and insubordination, which must have been entertained long before the demand of the fee, or even an acquaintance with the Professor of Chemistry. The characters and conduct of the rest of the faculty are grossly assailed; and in a manner which shows long smothered hostility. Dr. Smith, the Principal of the College, is particularly vilified, and on grounds totally unconnected with the affair of the fee—and so also with respect to the other Professors. Upon the whole, in this performance of the suspended students, we are sorry to say, we discover that self same spirit of turbulence and restlessness which has manifested itself in several of our other seminaries of learning, and which, unless it be put down by parental authority and public opinion, will destroy the usefulness of all of them. It is worthy of remark that the complaint as to a fee is put upon the non-continuance of the lectures during the accustomed time. There is no dissatisfaction pretended in relation to the ability or industry of the Professor, and for aught that appears, he may have given in his course the same instruction which consumes the usual session of the classes.

Commerce.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after the sixth of April next, to stockholders in the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Pocomoke, upon personal application, on exhibition of powers of attorney, by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.
March 26.
The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Bank or upwards of the same.

Boot & Shoe Store.
The subscriber, from Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT and SHOE STORE, one door below the Store of Mr. J. Hughes, Church-street; where he intends to do Work made up in its different branches, and will sell low for Cash. A share of public patronage will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES H. HYDE.
March 26.

Notice is hereby Given,
To all persons indebted to the Corporation, that the subscriber is required by an order of the Corporation, to sue out the brought against all whose accounts are not settled paid on or before the 27th March inst.
Wm. Alexander,
Treasr. of the Corporation.
March 12.

NOTICE.
NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Residing at Annapolis, practices in the Courts of Chancery and Appeals at Annapolis, and in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince-George's and Calvert.
March 26.

Leather Store opened.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends of this City, and the community in general, that he has opened a Leather Store in Church-street, one door below the Store of Mr. J. Hughes, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of LEATHERS, all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash, and to punctual customers at usual credit. He also informs his friends, that he continues to carry on the Tanning Business at his old Stand, opposite the Dock, and adjoining the New Store of Messrs. G. & J. Barber, & Co.
For BARK, HIDES and SKINS, Baltimore Cash prices will be given.
The Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the Community for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business.
JOHN HYDE.
March 26.

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of April, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at half past eleven o'clock, for Cash, one negro girl named Dinah, being taken as the property of Elizabeth Tayman, to satisfy a debt due Lewis Duvall, for the use of Solomon Groves.
R. Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.
March 26.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of April, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, one negro Man by the name of Abraham, being taken as the property of James Tongue, to satisfy a debt due Bennett Sollars, use Benjamin Dixon.
R. Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.
March 26.
By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of April, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all that tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called "The Trusty Friend," of which Gerard H. Snowden is seized in fee, containing three hundred acres more or less, being taken as the property of the said Snowden to satisfy debts due to Wm. Brewer, for the use of John Golder, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Quynn, use of John Randall, and a debt due Thomas Griffith.
R. Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.
March 26.

MR. BOND'S
Account of Botany Bay,
&c.
(Price one Dollar.)
In consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for copies of this publication, a sixth edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned author in person. To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.
Names of those who have ordered copies.
Prince regent, duke of York, duke of Kent, duke of Sussex, duke of Cambridge, duke of Devonshire, duke of Newcastle, duke of Argyll, marquis of Tweeddale, marquis of Thomond, marquis of Donegal, marquis of Northampton, lord Annesley, lord Cairn, lord Mayo, lord Northland, lord Liford, lord Fingal, lord Lake, lord Glasgow, lord Glenbervie, lord Glentworth, lord Bantry, baron Graham, baron Hoatham, bishop of Salisbury, bishop of Dublin, lord Amherst, ambassador to China, her majesty's prince, Elizabeth, duchess of York, duchess of Wellington, dowager duchess of Rutland, dowager lady de Clifford, dowager countess Liverpool, &c.
Georgetown, printed by H. B. Blagrove.
March 5.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscriber's lands lying on the Patuxent, or hauling the same at his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determined after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.
Benjamin McCeney.
March 19, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court.
February 28, 1818.
On application by petition of John Linstead, administrator of Sarah Maccubbin, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Maccubbin late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.
John Linstead, adm'r.

SUBSCRIBERS
To Robbins' Journal,
Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb 11.


MRS. ANN MERRIKEN,
Milliner and Mantua-Maker,
FROM BALTIMORE.
Respectfully informs her friends of the city of Annapolis, and the community in general, that she has taken the store formerly occupied by Childs & Shaw, (Merchants,) adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans & Iglehart, where she intends carrying on both the Milliner's, and Mantua Making Business. She has and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of Plain and Dress Bonnets, with a variety of different kinds of imported Laces, and a few Fancy Toys for Children. Mrs. M will sell both Plain and Dress Bonnets as low as they can be bought in Baltimore, and will ensure them to be of as good qualities, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 19, 1818.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 13th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, part of two

Tracts of Land,
Called Nathan's Rest and Williams's Discovery, containing 99 3/4 acres, more or less. These lands lie adjoining the waters of Stoney creek, about one half in woodland, and the greater part enclosed under a chestnut fence. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn and rye, and most kinds of early market stuffs, and is convenient to the Baltimore market. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with sundry out-houses, a large garden well enclosed, and a small orchard of apple and peach trees. The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved securities, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Charles Waters, Trustee.
March 19.

Upper Marlborough,
November 3d, 1817.
Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough; when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:
1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.
2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.
3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barretto, be the committee.
4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.
5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.
Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.
Dec. 4, 1817. I.D.J.F.M.3A.

Land for Sale.
Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.
Lancelot Warfield.
March 4.


ON MONDAY THE SECOND MARCH
THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY
COMMENCED DRAWING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN THIRTY DRAWINGS.
The Splendid Scheme contains the following
GRAND CAPITALS:
\$ 50,000, \$ 20,000, \$ 10,000,
3 of \$ 5,000.
Besides the above there are 100 Prizes of \$ 1,000, equal to
\$ 100,000,
ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.
Together with a large proportion of 500, 100, &c.
15,000 Tickets in the Scheme.
One and three fourths blanks to a prize.
Lowest Prize TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
Present price of Tickets \$30.
Orders received for Tickets and Shares at
ALLEN'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
Who sold Ticket No. 3,320, which drew, on the last new-year's day
THE GREAT PRIZE OF
\$ 100,000,
And Ticket No. 10,323, which drew but a few days since the
SPLENDID CAPITAL OF
\$ 30,000,
Each drawing will be duly received and Tickets examined gratis.
Orders by mail (post paid) enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets promptly attended to.
ADDRESS
S. M. ALLEN, & Co.
151 Market-street, Baltimore.
March 5.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
Feb. 21, 1818.
On application by petition of George Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1818.
George Kirby, admr.
Feb. 26.

Land for Sale.
Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.
Lancelot Warfield.
March 4.

NOTICE.
This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William C. Brent, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1818.
Nicholas Stonestreet, Ex'r.
Feb. 19.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
Feb. 21, 1818.
On application by petition of George Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1818.
George Kirby, admr.
Feb. 26.

POETS CORNER.

From the *Newburyport Herald*.
REVIEW OF LIFE.

FAREWELL to the hopes which illumined my days,
When the sun of my youth was unclouded and fair;
Your visions, deceitful, have fled from my gaze;
And vanished away in the desolate air.

Farewell to the joys which promised to stay,
And cheer with their light the lonely valley of years;
Ye have fled, like the visions of darkness away,
And left me to weep in a "valley of tears."

Farewell to those soft and airy built bowers,
Where the image of fancy delighted to rove;
No more will I crown you with garlands of flowers,
Or indulge in your shade, the soft visions of love.

Farewell to those roses, I value no more,
Which blossomed so sweet at the rising of morn;
Your beauties, though lost, I cannot deplore,
For I feel the sharp pang of the merciless thorn.

Farewell to those phantoms I loved to pursue,
Which gilded my path with a promising ray;
Like the bright cloud of morn and the sweet scented dew,
They have fled from sight and vanished away.

Farewell to the primrose that glitters no more,
Which smiled like the sun on the breast of the wave,
Those joys that are past it cannot restore,
Nor dares it approach the gloom of the grave.

Farewell to the world, its baubles and toys,
Which promise so much and so little perform;
They can boast of no real or permanent joys,
Nor shelter my head from the gathering storm.

From the *New London Monthly Magazine*.

ROMANCE.

As gloomy and dark as the cypress that waves,
Its frowning head over the cold silent graves;
As gloomy and dark as the billows that roar,
And spread their white surf, o'er the rock-hewn shore.

Were the curses that Alzagar pour'd on the dead,
Of the Knight who lay sleeping in peace with the dead;
And the peasants would whisper that Alzagar knew,
How he fell in the valley beneath the lone yew.

The leaves left the tree when the stranger was slain,
No leaves shall ever play on its branches again;
They left it forever—they dropt in the flood,
And dyed the whole stream with the warrior's blood!

The stream may flow on, but its billows of gore,
Will ripple at last to a happier shore;
Where the blood will forsake it, and whelm the proud slave,
Who gave to the Knight an untimely grave!

The lightnings have blasted the yew of the vale,
The lightning bolts have been bent by the withering gale,
Not the blast of the lightning, or force of the air,
Can ever efface the blood that is there.

The cross that hangs over yon lonely yew,
Doth mark the spot where the Knight, so true,
Was found ere the beams of the morning had shed,
One glance of despair on his murderer's head.
May, 1817. H. S. Y. D.

RELIGION.

From the *Providence American*.

To love nature, and to have an eye that sees her truly, shows that there is a moral tone in chord with her, sounding at the heart, and some pure spots in the mind, on which her images play, like young leaves on calm and clear waters.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator, is the very extensiveness of her bounty. We prize but little what we share only in common with the rest, or with the generality of our species. When we hear of

blessings, we think forthwith of successes, or prosperous fortunes, of honors, riches, preferments, this is of those advantages and superlatives over others, which we happen either to possess, or to be in pursuit of, or to covet. The common benefits of our nature entirely escape us. Yet these are the great things. These constitute what most properly ought to be accounted blessings of Providence; what alone, if we might so speak, are worthy of its care. Nightly rest, and daily bread, the ordinary use of our limbs, and senses, and understanding, are gifts which admit of no comparison with any other; yet, because almost every man we meet with, possesses these, we leave them out of our enumeration. They raise no sentiment; they move no gratitude. Now, herein, is our judgment perverted by our selfishness. A blessing ought in truth, to be the more satisfactory, the bounty at least of the donor is rendered more conspicuous, by its very diffusion, its commonness, its cheapness: by its falling to the lot, and forming the happiness of the great bulk and body of our species, as well as of ourselves. Nay, even when we do not possess it, it ought to be matter of thankfulness that others do. But we have a different way of thinking. We court distinctions. This is not the worst; we see nothing but what has distinctions to recommend it. This necessarily contracts our view of the Creator's beneficence within a narrow compass; and most unjustly. It is in those things which are so common as to be no distinction that the amplitude of the Divine benignity is perceived.

In the reign of Charles II. some one facetiously remarked, that men's minds differ. Solitude, so called, is to some always filled with omens, and haunted by spectres of woe—but to others, it is like Prospero's enchanted isle, "hail of fine spirits, sounds and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not!"

"He who is subject to this frightful malady," said the afflicted and venerable Johnson, "this depression and darkness of the mind—this horrible and mysterious desolation of the soul, well knows how powerless is man to remove it—how feeble, under its influence is even virtue to support, or religion to comfort—He alone knows how sudden the coming of its sepulchral horrors amidst scenes of convivial splendour—and how withering its power on all the objects of hope, and the congregated vanities of the world."

The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but we must never doubt their wisdom—The most glorious and happy effects are sometimes wrought by the most insignificant causes—how many have been brought even by "little children," to see the error of their ways and to turn unto the ways of vital piety—how many have quitted the carnal man which was corrupted, and gone into the spiritual man to flourish with immortal life.

Men pride themselves most in the knowledge of little things—in their knowledge of men and the affairs of life—of wretched mannerisms, artifice and trick—of modes of imposition, and of substitutes for virtue—and forget the grand lesson of the skies, that he knows much who knows how to act nobly—and he knows little who knows every thing but this.

AGRICULTURE.

From the *Connecticut Courant*.
Messrs. Printers—Having heard considerable said on the subject of soaking corn in salt petre, and the benefit to be derived from it, as growing more rapidly and yielding better, I was induced to try the experiment last season on my land. After having soaked the corn about thirty-six hours, I put it into the ground on the 28th day of June; and notwithstanding the late period at which it was planted, and the land being poor, the result was, that I obtained good seed corn. This fact, among many others which daily are published on the subject of agriculture, goes to prove, that great advantages may be derived from cultivating the soil even at this distance from the Western Wilderness.

A Connecticut Farmer.

FATTENING OF HOGS.

A practice has recently found its way into Essex, and the other parts of England, of fattening swine, which has been found extremely beneficial, viz: that of feeding large hogs in separate stalls, so that the

animal can at his pleasure, conveniently rise up, or lay down, but cannot turn round. A Mr. Pattison, of Malden, observes, that they will thrive faster in this manner, than in any other way. The stalls are upon an inclined plane, from the head to the tail of the animal, and are cleaned out every day. Barley meal mixed with water is the food; and this farmer says, he will engage that a pig forward in flesh, weighing 70 lbs. shall in 28 days increase in wt. to 140 lbs. The gain of 70 lbs. live weight, may be called 45 lbs. lead, which at 8d per lb. is 7s. 6d. per week. The quietness of these styes, causes them to fatten more quickly, as they have only to eat and sleep.

Mr. Arthur Young supposes the most profitable method of converting grain of any kind into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in the proportion of five bushels to one hundred gallons; stirring it thoroughly several times a day for three weeks in cold weather, or for a fortnight in a warmer season; by which it will have fermented well, and become acid; till which time, it is not ready to give. This mixture must always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession. The difference between feeding in this manner and giving the grain whole, or partially ground, is so profitable, that whoever tries it once, will not, he thinks, be apt to change it. Peas-soup given in winter, milk-warm, is, he thinks an excellent food, nearly, if not quite equal to the above. The food of whichever kind, must be given to animals in such sufficiently short intervals, as to keep them in a state of rest; since on this principle it is, that they become fat in an expectant manner.

Calumny.—The learned Pascal relates, that the church delayed giving the sacrament to calumniators and murderers until the hour of death. The council of Lateran decreed, that no one who had been guilty of calumny should be admitted into clerical orders; and the authors of false defamatory libels were condemned by Pope Adrian to be severely and publicly scourged. In Turkey, the houses of persons who have been guilty of propagating falsehoods to the injury of another, are repainted black.

Apples is related to have painted a picture, which is thus described:—Credulity, represented with long ears, and accompanied by Ignorance and Suspicion, stretches out her hands to Calumny. Ignorance was represented under the figure of a blind woman, and Suspicion appeared in the form of a man, who appeared to be agitated by secret disquietude. Calumny, with a ferocious look, occupied the centre of the picture, shaking a torch with her left hand; and with her right dragging Innocence, in the form of a suppliant child, by the hair of the head. She was preceded by Envy, who with a wan, meagre look, and piercing eyes, was followed by Stratagem and Flattery at a remote distance. Truth was seen slowly advancing in the footsteps of Calumny, leading Repentance clad in a mourning robe.

From a late *Goshen (N. H.) paper*.

A SECOND GEN. PUTNAM.

On the 29th January a bear was caught and taken from its den in Warwick Mountain after a vigilant search of eight days, by a party of Huntsmen from Warwick. The bear had taken shelter in a declivity of rocks of about forty feet depth. Attempts were first made to get him out by smoking, &c. but without effect. Dogs were then sent into the hole, but they either retreated at his terrific aspect, or were destroyed by his grasp. At length the huntsmen, finding all attempts to frighten him from his retreat fruitless, blew the rocks over the hole, and came within about sixteen feet of the bear. These continued operations made him fierce and terrible. After the hole blown through the rock was sufficiently large to admit the body of a man, John Ward, Junr. crept into it, placed lighted candles fixed upon the end of a pole towards the bear, and with a musket shot at him, but without effect. He descended the second time and shot him in the fore legs. The bear at each fire advanced to the mouth of the hole; but Ward was not to be intimidated. He descended again and shot the ferocious beast in one eye. He was now drawn out, the bear fierce-

ly following him; he instantly seized a rifle from the hands of another huntsman, and discharged its contents into the head of the animal, which proved fatal. He measured six feet from the nose to the end of the tail, and weighed 313 pounds.

GEO. & JN. BARBER & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

Cloves, Beed,
White and Brown Tickenburgs,
Burlaps,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen,
Long Lawns,
Cambrie and Jacksonet Muslin,
Sein Twine,
Plain and Figurd Leno,
Dimities,
Ladies Plain and Trimmed Morocco and Kid Slippers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Port Wines,
Brandy, Spirit, Gin, and Old Whiskey.

Susquehanna Pine Plank.

First quality Shingles.

All of which they will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers as usual.

March 12.

Sw.

WARNING.

The subscribers give this public Notice, which they seriously request every person to regard, that they, as Executors of the late Francis T. Clements, are determined to prosecute, indiscriminately, every person who shall hereafter deal with the slaves of the said estate, or suffer them to harbour on their plantations, or in their houses, kitchens or quarters. Merchants, Shop-keepers, &c. &c. in Annapolis, must attend to this notice.

*S. Clements, } Ex'rs.
Joseph Green, }*

March 12.

FOR SALE.

A tract or parcel of land lying in Calvert County, on the Chesapeake bay, known by the name of Plum Point, about 60 miles from Baltimore, containing about 237 acres more or less, well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco; there is a sufficiency of marsh and meadow land, also the greatest abundance of timber for the use of the place. The houses are out of repair, but may be put in order at a small expense. The great advantages that this property has, is having a Packet running from the landing every week from the 1st March until the 1st January, for the last eight years, and will continue hereafter to run. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 15th April next, it will be offered at public sale, on that day, or the first fair day thereafter, at the store of Mr. George G. Simmons, in Huntington, in said county, and if sold, due notice will be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living in Baltimore. The above property will be shown by Mr. Birehead, who resides on the property.

Feb. 26. *James Leight.*

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphy, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphy, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphy late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphy,
(now Thomas) adm'r.
March 5.

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the following sums, and announce to the Public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland,
— the best Milch Cow, with calf by her side,
— the second best do. with calf,
— the best steer, not more than four years old,
— the best pair of working cattle,
— the best ram of the long woolled breed,
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed,
— the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do.
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed,
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do.
— the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 9 months old,
— the best work Horse, not more than 6 years,
— the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years,
— the best Colt, not more than 3 years old,
No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,
— the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,
— the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,
— the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair,

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention,
To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind
To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly,
For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm,
For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants,
For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty five plants,
Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and shall not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claims of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied by, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in the names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing marked in what manner the candidate thinks fit; such claimant sending in a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or persons shall be adjudged to deserve, withholding both if there be no one yet the candidates may be determined by the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to give any communication upon the subjects, are invited to address the same to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of the Secretary.
March 5, 1818.

Ordered, That
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